# WITHOUT A KICK.

Fourteen Hundred Indians From Buford on Their Way to Standing Rock.

The Gen. Sherman, Far West and Helena Loaded With Hair Lifters.

They Wanted to Remain at Buford Near Their Old Camping Ground,

But the Government Thinks They Can Best Learn to Farm Further South.

Nearly One Hundred More of Siting Bull's Band Conclude to Surrender.

Among Them a Daughter of the Old Stalwart Chief of Custer Fame.

Sitting Bull, Himself, But a Short Distance North of Fort Buford

Surrender Likely to Occur Within a Very Short Time.

The Indians at Keogh Soon to be Removed to Standing Rock.

### Bound for Civilization. (Special Dispatch to The Trebune)

FORT BUFORD, D. T., May 26.—For the past week all sorts of rumors have been affort at this fort regarding the removal of the Indians to Standing Rock Agency. Gen. Terry had issued all his orders through the mails, fearing that an inkling of the move might jump the wires if electricity was resorted to. However, it was generally known here Monday, that something was going to happen. Large quantitles of beef was being cooked and three empty boats were lying an unusual length of time at the levee. Tuesday Maj. Broto be removed to Standing Rock Agency. They raised but little objection to this, but stated that they had been used well here and would liked to have remained surrendered and they hated to leave them. Maj. Brotherton told them they would be well taken care of at Standing Rock and that they would see

MANY OF THEIR PROPER

at that agency. Several of the chiefs held a consultation and the result was a perfect willingness to be removed. There was apprehension on the part of some that they would be foully dealt with but this four was dispelled by the talk of Maj. Brotherton. Everything passed off quietly and the steamers General Sherman, Far West and Helena departed this evening a 5 o'clock with the consignment of 1,400 Indians, under the command of Capt. Chifford. Ninety-one of Sitting Bull's band came in to-day and were immediately loaded on the Sherman. This seemed to surprise them, but they could not kick, as their former associates were also taking deck passage.

The Far West has sixty cabin passengers and over 500 Indians. Lieut. Robinson is in command of the Indians on this boat, and among the recent hair-lifters is Crow King and his people. The Helena has a heavy passenger list and about 500 Indians on the lower deck packed away like sardines. Among them is the noted chief Gaul, who killed Custer and his people. His old friend Capt. Clifford is in command. The Sherman has over 300 Indians aboard with the noted chief Low Dog among the number. Lieut, Young has charge of the Sherman cargo and the fleet is accompanied by two companies of soldiers.

# FALSE REPORTS.

Indians were constantly deserting and adopted by the members unanimously. reports are false, as but one solitary Indi- member entered into heavy bonds to not an has left the post. Maj. Brotherton carry freight at a less rate than agreed had things so completely arranged for the upon in the compact. There was 3,600,000 removal of the Indians that everything pounds of transportation represented by worked like clock work. The Indians the union. raised no hostile demonstrations whatever, although some of them evinced some little fear. The soldiers at this post are very glad the Indians have gone as it relieves them of a great deal of picket duty.

SITTING BULL'S DAUGHTER

surrendered to-day and is on the Gen. of Col. Crittenden promotes Lieut. Col. Sherman. Those who came in gave up | Hunt to the Colonelcy of the Seventcenth | their ponies and arms willingly and sta- Infantry, and he will succeed Gen. Carlin cific company, at that place and Mandan. ted that Sitting Bull was but a short dis. at Fort Yates. By this promotion Capt. The Judge was married recently, and tance north of Buford and his surrender Pearson, now at Camp Porter, becomes probably came out here in order to enjoy might be looked for any moment. They Major, and Second Lieutenant Wm. A. are tired and disgusted with the plains. Wann is promoted to First Lieutenant. They say the white men no longer treat Lieutenat C. H. Greene is promoted to that he was the most eager one of the them right. They pay but little for their | Captain, and takes Capt. Pierson's place, | party to hasten the return.

hides and furs and their free territory in in command of Company "B," at camp which to hunt the buffalo has dwindled | Porter. down to small dimensions. Part of those who surrendered to-day came in from Woody Mountain and the others from Lade Quapelle.

KEOGH COMES NEXT. It was reported here to-day that about the middle of next month the 2,200 Indians at Fort Keogh will also be removed to Standing Rock and that as soon as those shall have been transported they will be given the choice of agencies. Some have relatives at Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Cheyenne and other agencies, and the government will give the Indians their choice. Those having no choice

### Out On the Line.

will remain at Standing Rock.

The TRIBUNE'S Sentinel Butte correspondent, under date of May 22, sends the following: "This is pay day, and everybody in the camp is happy. Some of the boys have not received any pay for five months, and it is only natural that they should feet jubilent.—Winston Bros. have | Cloud, overtook that boat a short distance been laying track very rapidly, and are this side of Stevenson. now at Beaver Creek or Tom Rush's Ranch, eighteen miles west of here, and are confident that they will reach Glengive by June 15.-P. H Mullen, of Elkader, Iowa, is looking around here for a good point to build a hotel, and thinks Miles City the best location. Mr. Mullen has had had twenty-five years experience in the hotel business, and if he runs any will run a good one.-J. C. Duncan, the gentlemanly bar-tender at the Hotel de Quinn is still smiling, and ever ready to set it up for the boys with or without sugar.-Tom Reilly, one of M, J, Quinn's best men, is getting ready to go to Powder River with a large stock of goods. "Tom" is a good business man, and all his triends wish him success in his new enterpuisc .- Messrs. H. A. Rurns & Co. are loading fifty teams a day for their several stores along the line .- More Tribunes, are wanted, everybody reads it. The Mandau department is extremely interesting to those who have friends in that lively little town.

# A Star Route Bonanza,

L. P Williamson, superintendent of the Bismarck and Tongue river mail line, supposed to be one of the star route bonanzas, is in the city. A TRIBUNE retherton told the Indians that they were porter was dispatched to interview him but he declined to furnish any statement for publication. He remarked, however, that so far as this route was concerned the contractors were ready for the closest in-They had relatives who had not yet vestigation. He said the fines for the last quarter were \$11,282.74, and for the corresponding quarter last year \$13,000-a thousand dollars a week. They have lost considerable stock from Indians and have had three drivers killed by them, and to replace stock lost during the past winter from the epizootic and other causes, they have paid \$4,200, making a loss, including fines, during the last quarter (aside from expenses increased in winter) of \$16.482. 74. Mr. Williams said that notwithstanding the increased compensation for expedited service the line has always been operated at a loss. The schedule time be tween Bismarck and Miles City is sixty. five hours. The average time during the winter was five days, with occasional loss of trips, and the fines were on account of this loss of time and trips.

# The Freighters' Fight.

The Deadwood Times of the 14th inst. has the following in regard to what it calls the freighters' union: "The freighters between here and Pierre have pooled their issues, and propose, if possible, to make a little money this season. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Pierre on Wednesday of this week, which after being organized proceeded to business. Newbanks, Shoan and others were appointed a committee to draw up a bill of rates between the river and the Hills cities. After due deliberation the committee reported the following rates for bulls: To Deadwood, \$2.50 per 100 weight; to Central City, \$2.65 per 100 weight; to Lead City, \$2.75 per 100 weight. All freight hauled by mules will be fifty Reports have been sent from here that centy per 100 more. The rates were fleeing back to Sitting Buil's camp. These and to make it of more binding effect each

# Important Army Changes,

Gen. Carlin, Lieut.-Col. Seventeenth Infantry, now post commandant at Fort Yates, arrived Thursday bound for Columbus Barrack, where he succeeds is among the number who came in and Lieut. Col. L. C. Hunt. The retirement remaining member of the party was

### About Boats,

The Eclipse leaves June 1st for Terry's landing. The river fell ten inches at Yankton

Wednesday. The Far West left Benton for down

river on Saturday. The steamer Batchelor left for up river early this morning.

The office of the Benton "P" Line is to be painted and calsomined

The Nellie Peck is ready to launch. So says the Sioux City Journal.

The Key West arrived at Sioux City | Platt Cutting an Insignificant Figyesterday from St. Louis, en route for Bismarck.

The Benton "P" Line is to have an agents office fitted up at the warehouse at the levee, that is intended to be one of thefinest in the city.

The steamer Dacotah which left Bismarck nearly a day behind the Red

Capt. Grant Marsh has leased the ferry boat Jim Leighton, to the Northwestern Stage Company for the season. He has the Leighton in the water and ready for

Capt. Maratta received the information rived at Sioux City on the 23d. She will arrive at Bismarck about June 2d and will at once load for the Yellowstone.

ton and Pierre sell wood for \$4 per cord, his greater companion and cuts a very inbut in other places \$6, and even \$6.50 per cord is charged. The price is likely to decline as the season advances.

Steamboat men are talking of the remarkable time made by the steamer Helena on her present trip. She left Bismarck on the morning of the 10th and arrived at Buford on her return trip from Benton on the evening of the 24th.

The Sioux City Journal says that nothing has been heard of the whereabouts of the Key West, excepting that she has not passed Omaha. As she left St. Louis on the 13th she should, with the present stage of water, be along very soon.

the North Pacific read.

During the two days that the wires have been down over 300 dispatches accumulated at the Bismarck office, and when a Minneapolis circuit was finally secured yesterday afternoon, enough of ficial Government business was on hand to occupy the wires until long after midnight, to the exclusion of the Associated operating force at once. The Bismarck \$2,000 a month cash, and yet it has not half the facilities for transmitting and reis said, does not average over \$600 a month cash receipts.

The Sloux City Journal, of the 24th, says: "The Big Horn, Capt. John Todd master, and Wm Perkins clerk, arrived a fair passenger list, a lot of dry hides loading yesterday morning for the Yelthis morning, but owing to the scarcity of teams, and the inconvenience of driving among the cars and over tracks not planked, or partly planked, the boat is not likely to complete her load before this evening. Beside the Yellowstone freight she is taking stuff for Benton that will be transferred to another boat at Bismarck. She will make out a load with Yankton freight ...... The gross receipts of the Big Horn for her last trip between this city and Yankton were about \$1,600. Commodore Conlson had agreed to send the boat if \$1,000 was gaaranteed......Clerk Perkins of the Big Horn had the misfortune to sprain after his boat landed, and Jimmy Keenan. clerk of the Black Hills, officiated in his stead yesterday.

# Wanted to Get Home.

The Miles City Journal says of one of a party visiting Miles City recently; The Judge Bowen, of Bismarck, the well known local land agent of the North Paanother brief taste of the joys of single blesseduess. It was observable, however,

# LORD ROSCOE,

Although Working Like a Hero to Get a Re-Nomination For Senator is

Yet Likely to Fall, Because of the Egregrious Error Committed in Resigning.

Senator Woodin in a Long Speech Gives His Reasons for Opposing Conkling.

ure-Conkling Begins to Ask for Private Conferences.

## The Ringe.

ALBANY, May 26. The whole interest of the struggle still hinges on the calling of a caucus. The stalwarts are endeavoring to secure the necessary names to call a caucus and will endeavor to have one fixed for to night. The administration crowd still insist that a CAUCUS IS IMPOSSIBLE,

that they have secured pledges enough to to-day, but the plan of campaign is kept Occasional wood-yards between Yank- secret. Platt hangs on the outskirts of significant figure indeed. Cornell, it is stated, has evinced a decided purpose to keep out of the campaign altogether, having cooled somewhat towards Conkling. The talk of a coalition of either party with the democrats is looked upon as without foundation. Such a course would be impolitic for all concerned.

THE DEMOCRATS will probably put two candidates into the field and support them throughout the entire struggle. A dead-lock, which is likely to ensue, will suit the democracy since it will postpone the election until chance for both seats. Every indication son. If boats do not bring out the peltry | the resigned senators is heard. The preit must be floated on flat boats down to sence of Blair e in New York is commen-Glendive, and there await the coming of | ted upon as ir fluencing the struggle, and it is stated that the prime purpose of his readers will be compelled to accept of a old enemy;

# Woodin vs. Conkling.

Albany, May 26.—In the Senate to-day Woodin remonstrated against the re-election of Conkling and Platt and made a long speech ir its support. He said pre- use between Glendive and Miles City, sumably the reasons publicly announced as soon as the railroad reaches the latter Press report and special telegrams. The by Conkling and Platt for the re-point, which will be within fifteen days. telegraphic facilities at Bismarck are no- signations are best and all that can be They will be forwarded so as to be on the toriously inadequate, and the company given, and if so, history will award to should provide more wires and a larger them the credit of having committed the most stupendous blunder of modern times. Sentinel Butte to Glendive, and will deoffice has recently taken in as high as Strahan replied to Woodin. He said the names of persons signed to telegrams favoring the re-election of Conkling and ceiving that is furnished Fargo, which it | Platt, these signed, he said, were hightoned gents of New York, who used their money freely last year for the election of Jas. Garfield to the Presidency of the United States. The people of his state desire Conkling's return to the Senate, as from Yankton on Sunday afternoon with he understands the interests and needs of this state. The speaker then gave a reand some wheat for Peavey. She began sume of the appointment of Robertson as collector of the port. The resignations lowstone and had planned to pull out have forced us to meet the question. "Shall we sustain the senators in their views of Republicans?"

Refuse to Cancus.

ALBANY, May 26 .- The following let ter was sent Speaker Sharpe yesterday: State-of New York, Senate Chamber, Albany May 25 - Hop. Geo. H Sharpe, Chuirman Assembly cancus committee, Dear sir:-The Sen. ate caucus committee have given the question of calling a caucus the carnest deliberation which the gravity of the situation demands. The United States Senators from this state have resigned, and it rests in the republican members of this Legis ature the alternative of supporting mind and dust to the landing if he can welcome—attentive clerk, that register This issue involves the entirety of the republican party. The resignation of our Senators has left the Senute of the United States in the conhis ankle badly on Sunday evening trol of the democratic major ty. The republican party of the state cannot submit its relation to the party of the nation to the decision of the majority of a Legislative cancus! No member ought to be excused by caudus action from indi vidual responsibility, but in joint convention of the Legislature, and in solemn exercise of his duties as a legislator each man should cast his vote according to his conscience and the wishes of his constituents. We do not, therefore, deem it wise to unife in a call for a joint caucus. Wo remain, dear ģir, yeure truly,

> D. McCarthy. GEO. H. FOSTER. While I do not fully concur in the above deem it unwice and inexpedient at the presen time to join in or recommend a call for a caucus. W. W. ROCKWELL.

A Ridiculous Story. NEW York, May 26.—An Albany spec. | May 24th, 1881, by Rev. J. M. Buil, John ial to the Graphic says: Speaker Sharpe | McConville to Annie Garrety.

### says the story concerning a quarrel between Senator Conkling and Vice-President Arthur is absolutely false; that noth-

there been any event of a nature to suggest such report, and that the story is simply ridiculous.

Tricks of Conkling. ALBANY, May 26.-Conkling, Arthur and their associates continued their stay at the Delevan House to-day, and is said not a few members of the Legislature received notes reading as tollows:

Thursday, 26.—Dear sir: I would like a few minutes conversation with you as soon as may be, at a time and place at your convenience Will you let me hear from you " Cordially yours.

ROSCOE CONKLING. His note it is said was sent to such members who had already called upon Conkling, or were known to be willing by C. R. Williams, simultaneously struck to give expression to their sentiments. The division remains to night as during evening. The mud was contemptuously the past twenty-four hours, and there is not the least chance of its changing be-

### Change of Time.

fore the day of election, next Tuesday.

The contemplated change of time in the running of passenger trains on the Dakota Division of the North Pacific road has prevent any such action. They say that at last been officially announced, and the the lack of enthusiasm among the Conk- new order is to take effect on and after the ling men at the appearance of their leader first of next week. Commencing at that vesterday that the steamer Big Horn ar- shows the half-heartedness with which time the castern train will arrive at Bisthey enter the struggle. Conkling has marck at 6 p. m. instead of 7-10 p. m., and had numerous conferences with his friends | will depart at 8 a. n. instead of 7 a. m. This will be a convenience that will be duly appreciated by merchants desiring to answer letters and communications redeived at night, and will be of advantage to hotel men and all other persons. This shortening of the time between Fargo and Bismarck is made possible by the replacing of the iron with steel rails as far west as Jamestown. When the track between that place and Bismarck is replaced it is expected that the running time will again be reduced. For this is the traveling public truly thankful.

# Au Eastern Storm,

While Bismarck was perfectly serene, Wednesday, after the refreshing shower of the new legislature and give them a the night before, at Fargo, and points fur- the city, and as first impressions are al ther east, a severe thunder storm and A Chicago firm telegraphs to ask if a is that a dead-lock will be the result of heavy rains is reported to have prevailed boat can be chartered to bring buffalo the contest and that the matter will have all day. Early in the day the wires were hides out of the Yellowstone. There are to go before the people at last. The ad- down or crossed, and at the time of writat least fifteen boat loads of buffalo robes ministration party claims that the people ing (midnight) no eastern telegraph reand other peltry in the Yellowstone, and | are lazely against Conkling, and that | ports have been received. The station of t is doubtful if there will be that many everywhere in the state a strong current | Muskoda, east of Moorhead, Minu., is said trips made up the Yellowstone this, sea- of denunciation of the course taken by to have been struck by lightning about seven o'clock last evening and the buildingentirely destroyed. Bismarck is out of the storm belt, and for the day TRIBUNE visit is to organize the antagonism to his diet of local and western news, in lieu of the regular Western Associated Press re-

# Concord Conches.

Superintendent Williamson was Wednesday rigging up his Concord coaches for ground ready for business. On Wednes. day next stages will begin running from liver mail daily from that time on, to the Baby Mine and Little Missouri offices, pouches for the same being made up at Bismarck until an office is established at Glendive, unless ordered to the contrary.

This change will expedite the mails between Bismarca and Miles City, reducing the time to forty-eight hours, and will, of course, prove a great convenience to persons interested.

# To the River.

If the people of Mandan had half the enterprise exhibited by Mr. Dietrich McKenzie. He has all head to conof Bismarck, it would not take all day to vince men that they should be about go to Mandan and return. Mr. Dietrich and board at the liptels, rather to 13 disruns a line of buses to the transfer and all honest and accept of his cospitalities other boats, the first bus leaving at eight | There are men in this town to the just o'clock in the morning, and continuing at | trembling for fear they will no be in short intervals all day. This enterprise dicted by the Grand July and that you is appreciated by people on the east side will not sentence them to confinement for of the river, and if the same accommoda- a long term at McKenzie summer retions were to be found on the west side all would be well. Mr. Dietrich was one of the first white men in Bismarck and never lets a person tramp through the ond table—guests with dut buggage equally

# Imported Stock.

Charles M. Cushman, manager of the R. B. Hayes farm, north of Bismarck, is receiving some fine imported stock. Last week he received the fine bay two-yearold stallion, Senator, and the full-blooded bull, Oak of Burleigh, Senator has a pool pedigree. He is half Percheron, sired by Idol, imported from France by Chisholm, of Illinois; dam, Royal George, imported from Canada by C. Meyers, of Illinois. Mr. Cushman believes in im- also a fine one. The court ho e is not proving the stock of this country, and as expensive as they are in the habit of these last importations are said to be the building where I came from 'ut it is finest ever brought to this country.

# Married. At the M. E. Church, Bismarck, D. T.,

# JUDGE HUDSON.

ing of the kind has ever occured, nor has | Subjected to the Interviewing Process for the Benefit of Trib. une Readers.

> What He Thinks of Bismarck and the Great Missouri River Valley.

Something About the Sheriff and the Magnificent Burleigh County Court House.

### The Interview.

An idea, and a chunk of mud from the

hoof of a famous Bismarck trotter owned a Tribune reporter in search of news last brushed away, and the idea took the form of a resolution to interview lu ige Hudson. A daily paper is a novelty in Bismarck and as yet the inhabitants have not become accustomed to the timpres of the professional interviewer, without which accession to its editorial force no nineteenth-century newspaper is complete. Knowing the number of studed clubs and firearms owned by the old rest dests, the reporter, concluded it would be better to introduce the custom by practicing on an outsider, and the recent array if of Judge Hudson offered a favorable op portunity. Presenting his card the That BUNE representative was shown to room one, of the Sheridan House, where Judge Hudson was found busily engage tralook ing over legal documents and answering letters. After begging pardon for the m trusion, and being assured by the gen tleman that the interruption would be considered as a compliment, rather than otherwise, the following conversation en sued, in which the exact words of Judge Hudson are reproduced and the remarks on the part of the reporter are "expedi-

Reporter-The citizens of Dismarck are at all times interested in ascertaming the opinions of new comers relative + wave best. The Tribene would be glid to record whatever you may have to say upon that subject.

Judge Hudson 1 must say that 1 am very favorably in pressed with Bismerck. It prears much better than I expected I had an impression that this was rough broken country, but I am isaa pointed in that respect. During the atiournment of court this afternoon I wisdriven about the bity by Col Sweet or 1.1 find that you have a tree to yet the river from the highlands and from no me every part of town.

Reporter-Yes, the view is very far The people here anticipate much ar l are very enthusiasticlover present and fut its prospects. This is the point to which a emigration gravitates. The o'dest or abitants think this is the centre of the une verse. To investin a Bismatch concilot is to become a million are at one The revisors of the New Testament thought seriously of eliminating both the words Heaven and Hell from the King James version, and had they done would have substituted "B smack" for the first named, and Fargo for the last

Judge Hudson-H think the prospers are that you will have a logger a good sized town here. Of course it impos sible to tell just what these vessers towns will amount to but the present prespects of Bismarck are certainly that the time

Reporter-Nice Court House we have Cost about \$25,000. The pelis eviting It is nice and clean, and will vestilate t The prisoners like to board with Sheriff sørt hotel-latice windows-fre proof rooms - numerous attendants - regular meals—no death trap elevator—ro see your name and take your photograph without charge. All is very nice, and these men will be ferribly disapp unted it you say "not guilty

Judge Hadson-It is really a very true Court house, and the jail is as perfect and nice as I have ever seen anywhere. It is the duty of the County to provide quart ers for prisoners that are clean a liberalth ful, so that if they suffer in mend they need not suffer in body. That to a county seems to have accomplished the site is sufficient for all practical pu ses, and for the money expended the roll is remarkable.

Reporter-This is your this trip over the North Pacific I believe, w. r. do you [Concluded on Fourth P. ]

IMPERFECT PAGE

# The Bismarck Tribune.

Q A LOUNSBERY, Publisher.

BISMARCK. - - DAKOTA

# CURRENT NEWS.

RAFLROADS.

The Omaha line has received the first of five Pullman palace cars built on a plan especially or its service.

It is rumored that General Manager Hill, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Maniteba, is seriously contemplating the construction of another impertant extension of his railway system from Pine City to Pelican Kapids.

Riley Gale, E. E. Sparks and B. Le Brun are instices of the county court of Scotland county, Mo., and a short time ago refused, under the ruling of the State supreme court, to levy a special fax to satisfy a judgement obtained in the United States circuit court against Scotland county, in favor of holders of railroad bonds issued by that county. This action placed these gentlemen in contempt of court, and Judge Treat sentenced them to three month's imprisonment in the St. Louis jail, for disobedience to the order of the court.

### WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIMES. Ex-poetmaster Boyd of Houston, Me., was arrested for robbing the postoffice of money

letters. At Mount Gilead, Ohio, a furious fight oc curred last Saturday between Samuel James, a farmer, and his sons, in which he stabbed his eldest son, James, with a pitchfork, it is feared

Advices have been received from Williamsville, Mo., of the killing of John T. Davis, sheriff, and the wounding of J. F. Hotten, collector of Wayne county, by the three desperadoes who killed young Lafarge and committed other des-perate deeds in New Madrid county.

fatally.

### FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES. At Bradford Pa., S. R. Hallon, Patrick O. Hara and J. N. St. John were terribly burned at an oil well. The well made an unexpected flow of oil and gas, which took fire at the boiler, enveloping derrick and men in flames in an in-

An explosion of 100 barrels of Danforth's fluid, stored in a cellar at St. Joseph, Mo., oc-curred. The floor over the cellar was occupied as a saloon and billiard room by a colored man. and a number of colored men were in there at the time, all of whom lost their lives. The number cannot be ascertained, but it is variously estimated from fifteen to forty-five. Four bodies have been recovered up to this time, all burned beyond recognition. It is said that one white man was in the place at the time The building was totally demolished, and instantly the inmates were all burned in the debris which was completely enveloped by the hot flame of the burning fluid.

### Gen. Howard has abolished the Sunday blow out of the military band at West Point. An emigrant woman en route from Poland to

CURRENT EVENTS.

Glencoe, Minn., gave birth to twin girls at Milwaukee. It is rumored that a parlor train is to be run between Chicago and St. Paul, commencing on the first of next month. The train will leave Chicago in the morning and reach St. Paul at 11 o'clock at night. No eleepers will be at-

tached to the train. At a temperance convention at Reading, Pa. iolent speeches were made by various min isters against F. Lauer, the brewer, at the conclusion of which Rev. J. N. Spear, who was on the stage, rose and forcibly defended Lauer. The person in charge of the meeting excitedly arcse, seized Rev. Mr. Spear by the collar, and ordered him to leave the stage. Great excitement prevailed, and Rev. Mr. Spear hastily departed.

### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. A delegation of colored people waited upon ex-senator Bruce at his residence Saturday

evening to congratulate him upon his appointment as register of the treasury. dtogend Ge lieutenant colonel of the Seventeenth infantry,

to the command at Columbus barracks, and Col. Black, of the Eighteenth infantry, goes to David Island, N. Y. A convention of representative colored men

from every part of the state of North Carolina demanded recognition from the administration and passed a strong resolution to that end, and appointed a committee to present them. Col. W. H. French, of the United States

army, a retired officer, died in Washington of anoplexy. He was a major-general of volunteers during the war and brovent major-general in the regular army. He saw a great deal of service in Indian wars, in the Mexican war, and was a corps commander in in the war for the

The president sent for Commissioner Le Duc to come to the White House. Le Duc put in an appearance, and the president told him he must have his resignation immediately, and itwas written then and there. Dr. Searing of Massachusetts, his successor, is a practical as well as an experimental agriculturist, and the administration believes that the farmers will have no cause to complain on account of his nomination. Gen. Le Duc will, remain in office until July 1, when he will return to his home in Hastings, Minnesota.

A Washington special says: there was a curious circumstance connected with the first list of nominations sent in. It is a fact that the president sent to the senate the name of Ross Wilkinson to be United States marshal for the western district of Louisiana, a man who has been dead two weeks. A Louisiana journalist informed the presidents secretary of the "physical disability" which would prevent Wilkinson from accepting the office, and in a short time a message came, withdrawing the dead man's name and substituting for it that of a very live

Louisianian, Mr. James C. Weeks. Senator Platt was in the vice president's room about an hour before he left for New York. It appears that as a member of the postoffice committee, the nomination of Elmer to be second assistant postmaster general was referred to him. Elmer is a personal friend of Platt's. Platt handed the nomination back to the chairman, Ferry. "But you make no recommendation," said Ferry. "No," said Platt, "I have none to make. I do not want it to be said that I am responsible for any appointment under this administration." Ferry took the nomination and reported the facts to the senate and Elmer was unanimously confirmed.

At the request of the secretary of the treasury, George L. Clark, chief of the pay division and fourth auditor's office, treasury depart ment, and Wm. B. Moore, deputy fourth auditor, have tendered their resignations to take effect immediately. fecretary Windom de-clines to make public the circumstances connected with his request. It is learned, however, from authentic sources that investigation at the navy department developed the fact that the persons named accepted a personal check from paymaster Stevenson in settlement of delinquêncy in his account, and issued a certificate that his accounts had been properly settled. The acceptance of a personal check in settlement, as in this case, is prohibited, consequently the transaction was irregular on the part of the officers of the treasury, and while the gov-ernment sustains no loss, the secretary deemed it sufficient ground for their removal. B. B. Davis of the fourth auditor's office will be appointed to succeed Moore.

### FOREIGN FLASHES. A dispatch from Copenhagen says the Swed-

ish government is being alarmed and contemplates legislation in view of the emigration which is assuming the portions of an exodus Several counties practically denuded of all able bodied inhabitants.

A woman recently arrested has been identified as the companion of J. Ellersboaf, the chief director of the plot of the assassination .f the late czar. A secret press, arms and explosives were found at her residence. The police, on Tuesday surprised a secret meeting outside the city, and arrested all present.

Father Sheehy and three other men, arrested at Killmarnock, Ireland, under the coercion act, are charged with assembling with others, and attempting, by threats, to incite persons to quit their employment. The postoffice at Skibbereen, Ireland, has been burned down. Patrick Doyle, a prominent member of the Killarney branch of the laud league, and noted for he conspicuous part he has taken in support of O.Donedune at automs elections has been streated under the coercion act

Accounts have been received in London of the disaster to the British sloop-of-war, Dor-terel, which was blown up in the Straits of Magellan, involving a loss of 143 lives. There were two explosions, the first supposed to have been the bursting of a boiler used in condensing sea water; the second in the forward magazine. The vessel went down, bow foremost, in eight fathoms of water in three minutes, and nothing was seen after the second exploeion except a few planks. The survivors saved their lives by jumping overboard after the first explosion. They were rescued by sailing ves-sels and the yacht of the bishop of the Falkland islande.

### JUDGE CORNELL.

Death of F. R. E. Cornell, Judge of the Supr. me Court of Minnesota.

Judge F. R. E. Cornell of the supreme court of Minnesota, died at his home in Minneapolis, on Monday afternoon, 23d inst. On Thursday evening of the 12th an operation for urinary calculi was performed by Dr. Christian Fenger, of Chicago, assisted by Drs. D. W. Hand, of St. Paul and H. H. Kimball, of Minneapolis, hoping that the valuable life could thus be saved. The judge's strength had been so reduced by the disease that the result of the operation was looked for with the greatest auxiety by the friends and family. When, in addition to the stone, an abcess necessarily fatal was also found, the case became witnout hope. Previous to the operation he had lain anconscious and pulseless, and after was insensible apparently to all surrounding. The aurgeon in attendance entertained no hopes of his recovery; but on the Sunday following transfusion of was preformed, Mr. William H. Brown furnishing six onnces of blood to the sufferer, and he rallied perceptively, and hopes had begun to be entertained of his ultimate recovery. Monday morning the judge had indulged that hope himself. He took his nourishment, and performed all his bodily functions naturally. About 3 o'clock that morning he was seized with a congestive chill, which proved too much for the already weaken-ed frame to withstand and from that hour he sank rapidly. About three hours before his death he spoke to his wife and said "I am wearing out fast." These were his last and ble words, and about 3 o'c'ock in the afternoon his spirit passed quietly away, no pain or suffering apparent. Au autopsy was held by the surgeons, which disclosed the fact that he interior of the bladder was completely filled with ulcers, but that the other organs were in perfect condition.

Judge Francis R. E. Cornell was born on the 17th of November, 1821, in Chenango county, New York. He graduated at Union college in 1842; studied law at Corning, and was admitted to the bar in Albany in 1846. He was elected to the senate of New York in 1852 from Steuben county and served his constituency ably, as he did in all the public positions he ever oc cupied. He removed to Minneapolis in 1854, and has resided there ever since. Judge Cor-nell held the office of attorney general of Minpesota for several terms, and represented Hennepin county in the legislature at various sessions previous to his election as Judge of the supreme court.

### THE WAGES OF SIN.

Frank Gerrity Waylaid and Murdered in Cold Blood at Hudson, Wis., Sunday Morning.

Frank Gerrity, twenty-six years old, a peddler in tin ware, left St. Paul on Saturday morning and went to Hudson, Wis., and at night wa found at a den of debauchery, called the "Pinhook Point," a covey of dens of pollution north of the city. As has been their wont for months past, a gang of young bloods had congregated at the different houses there for a night of delianchery. At "Mother' Cooper's place were assembled a number of youthful companions from Hudson. Serving at the den was one Theodore Rounds, as caller at the dances, Frank Shay, bar assistant, and Lizzie Wilson, one of the inmates. During the progress of the dance it seems Gerrity got very solidly into the good graces of Miss Wilson. much to the displeasure of Rounds, and for Some cause known only to themselves as yet, the two concluded to leave the Cooper den for that of "Tute" Martin, some forty or fifty rods distant. This greatly displeased the madam and kindled the ire of Rounds to an unbearable extent. The twain had not proceded far when Rounds seized a double-barrelled shot-gun from behind the bar and, in company with Shay, took a cut across the intervening ground to cut them off. Secretng themselves behind some brushes, Rounds rose and fired, according to the Wilson woman's testimony, as Gerrity passed. At the sound of the gun Gerrity uttered a terrible scream, when Rounds rushed out and fired again, hitting him full in the face. His victim fell to the ground instantly, but attempted to rise again, when Shay coolly remarked to his pal, "Oh you haven't half done your work, he is getting up." Don't you mind, I have fixed is getting up." Don't you mind, I have fixed him all right," was the hellish response to this remark, as both started back for the house. Gerrity, in his dving spasms, told the girl to hurry to town and tell Mr. Riley, his uncle, that he had been murdered. His associates then began to gather upon the scene, and taking in the situation, rushed to the city for help, leaving the poor fellow upon the ground alone, weltering in his own blood. A lively team was procured as soon as possible, and the sheriff notified of the tragedy. When they reached the ground, Gerrity was just alive, but breathed his last as soon as they got his body into Dr. Hoyt's office, where they had

taken him for treatment. Both Rounds and Shay were found at Mother Cooper's and arrested. Theodore Rounds came to Hudson about two weeks ago from Chippewa or Black River Falls, where it is said he led a bard, reckless life. He is about thirty years of age, and bears the facial marks of a low, brutish pature.

# ROSCOE CONKLING.

He Will Make the Canvass for Re-election, and Also Platt.

Senator Conkling and his friends held a conference on Saturday night at the house of Vice President Arthur in New York city. Conkling announced that personally he preferred to re tire to private life than to again enter upon the duties of senator. He had served his state in the senate to the very best of his ability for many years and he was ready now to step down and allow some one else to take his place, but notwithstanding his personal feelings in the matter he felt it due his friends to take their advice in a question of so great importance, and he was ready to sacrifice his personal feelings to their demands. He wanted it distinctly understood, however, that in case of again becoming a can didate for the senate that Mr. Platt must be united with him. He will be a party to no new arrangement by which he should be returned to the senate and Platt be sacrificed. A very careful canvass of members of both houses of the legislature was made during the conference, and the result was that the gentleman came to a unanimous conclusion that both Conkling and Platt could be elected.

It was the opinion of Vice President Arthur, and other gentlemen present, that both Conkling and Platt should go to Albany at once and personally engage in the contest before the legislature. This scheme was somewhat distasteful to Mr. Conkling. He said, of course I am in the hands of my friends now, and I feel bound to defer to their wishes; but I don't like the idea of going to Albany on this mission, However, it shall be as you decide.

### Look Out for Rainy Days. From the Springfield Republican.

The alarming thing about the rush of pros perity just now is that every body has settled down into the belief that it will last. It will not, that as certain as it is that there will be a killing frost between now and Christmas; but in summer Christmas is proverbially long ways off and in the general belief in the distance of a day of reckoning men are rarely tempted to put out more sail than they could carry in a storm. Above all every man who lives by his week's pay, be it big or little, should remember that this crush of work cannot last. This year and last year, the country by immigration adds one in twenty to its labor. Besides the natural growth larger here than elsewhere. there will be at the end of 1881, 21 men and woman wanting to work and willing to work cheap where there were 20 at the opening of 1880. It is these small fractional additions to the total supply which depress prices and make jobs scarce by multiplying those who want to

Insurance in Minnesota. The report of Hon. A. R. McGill, insurance

commissioner of Minnesota, which is now in have been stricken out. Five other texts have

press, states that the losses in this state the past year have been very much greater than the premiums received. There are but two states in the Union-Pennsylvania and Ohiowhose losses by fire equal those of Minnesota, and no other state in the Union shows anything like so large a ratio of losses to premiums. The report says the excess of losses incurred over premiums received amounts to \$80\\$92,25. This amount, however, represents but a very small portion of the actual losses, including exsustained by the companies. The question for the next legislature will not be how to regulate insurance companies, but how to stop this great destruction of property.

> CONGRESS. Extra Session of the Senate. WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

The business in open session was unimport. ant. Senator Bayard offered a resolution for app cinting a committee of two Senators to wait upon the President and inquire whether he had any further business to communicate to the senate. Adopted, and Senators Bayard and Cameron, Pennsylvania, appointed as such committee, and immediately proceeded to the executive mansion. The senate took a recess for an hour, and when the committee returned it reported that the president had 200 more nominations to make, and would send them in as rapidly as possible.

The following nominations were sent to the senate in the afternoon:

Envoye Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary-Thos. A. Osborn of Kansas, to Brazil, vice Hillard recalled; Judson A. Kilpatrick of New Jersey, to Chili, vice Osborne transferred; Stephen A. Hulbert of Illinois, to Peru, vice Christiancy recalled; Lewis A. Wallace of Indiana, minister resident to Turkey Geo. H. Manny of Tennessee, minister resident to Columbia, vice Dickman recalled; Jeremiah Rusk of Wisconsin, charge de affairs to Para-guay and Uruguay, vice Cadwell recalled; Horace A. Taylor of Wisconsin, consul at Marseil-

les, France, vice Gould recalled.

Alex. Boreman, United States district judge, western district of Louisiana; Ross Wilkenson, United States marshal, eastern district of Tennessee; G. M. Thomas, United States attorney. Kentucky; Rear Admiral E. T. Nichols, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, navy department; Geo. H. Crumb, receiver of public moneys, Ironton, Mo.; Thomas J. Jordan of Pennsylvania, Indian agent at Ponca agency, Indian Territory; E. A. Stone, Ohio, Indian agent for Fort Hale agency, Idaho; L. C. Main, District of Columbia, Indian agent for Lembi

A. C. Wedge, collector of internal revenue first district of Minnesota: H. C. Ripley, col lector of internal revenue, aixth district of Michigan; Madison Davis, surveyor of customs, At-lanta; H. B. Taliaferro, United States Attorney for Western district of Louisiana; J. C. Weeks. United States Marshal, Western district of Lonisiana.

The nomination of Badeau as charge de affairs to Denmark was withdrawn. THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Immediately after meeting to-day, Senator Kellogg called up his resolution calling upon the head of departments for information as to the names of officers, clerks and employee borne upon the department rolls, the date of appointment, the State to which each is chargthe compensation received, and whether such officers are white or colored. The object of this revision is to discover the truth of the frequently repea ed assertions that many senstors and members of congress have obtained the appointment of clerks and other officers of the government improperly, having them assigned to States in which the appointees have never lived. The New England senators are charged with having jobbed in patronage to an extraordinary degree. The resolution cassed, though strongly opposed by Morr. il and 3herman.

The senate went into executive session, when the following nominations were confirmed: Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, register of the treasury. G. B. Loring, of Massachusetts, commission-

er of agriculture, to take effect June 30, next. Abner Tibbits, collector of customs, port of Del Norle, Tex. Thomas A. Reeves. United States marshall

eastern district of Tennesses. Collector of Internal Revenue—Francis H. Pierrepont, second district of West Virginia; R. Rowett, fourth district of Illinois; B. H. Langstrom, fifth district of Missouri; A. C. Wedge,

first district of Minnesota. J. M. Rusk, charge d'affairs of the United States at Paraguay and Uruguay.
Thomas A. Osborne, minister of the United States at Brazil, vice H W. Hillard, recalled Horace Taylor, consul of the United States at

George M. Anty, minister resident to the United States of Columbia Thomas D. Dunman, postmaster at Corinth,

Marseilles, France.

Mississippi. Lewis Wallace of Indiana, United States minister to Turkey.

Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, minister to Peru.

Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, minister to Chili. John E. Clements, of Louisiana, United States

consul at Guatamala. 8. B. Talinferro, of Wisconsin, attorney for the Western district of Louisiana. Henry C. Ripley, collector of internal revenue

Sixth district of Michigan. Madison Day s, surveyor of customs, Atlanta,

The president sent to the senate the following New York nominations: Stewart L. Woodford, to be district attorney

of the southern district: A. W. Tenney, to be district attorney of the eastern district: Henry E. Knox, to be marshal of the southern district: C. D. McDordgall, to be marshal of the northern district; Charles A. Gould to be collector of customs, Buffalo, N. Y. The list originally sent in contained the names

of L. F. Payne to be marshal of the southern district, and John Tyler to be collector at Buf-

### FRIDAY, MAY 20-LAST DAY. Soon after the senate met it went into execu-

tive session and remained with closed doors until a few moments of the hour of its adjournment. When the doors were thrown open Senator Harris was in the chair. The galleries were empty, and the session ended with as little fuse as if the senate had only adjourned over until to-morrow. The customary formality of electing a president pro tempore was omitted, because the Democrats, happening to be in an accidental majority, were loth to take advanlage of that fact for party purposes. The senate confirmed the following nom-

Walter R. White, of Maine, United States attornev for Idaho. James C. Weaks, United States marshal for the western district of Louisana.

Albert W. Bush, of Indians, collector of cus-toms for the district of Puget Sound, Washing-Thomas J. Jordan, of Pennsylvania, Indian

agent of the Ponca agency, Indian Territory.
W. Woodford, Tenny, McDongall and Knox for the New York attorneyships and marshal-Glenui W. Schofield as judge of the court of

Chas A. Gould collector of customs for the district of Buffalo, N. Y. John F. Drapo, surveyor of customs, Pitts-

J. H. Gray, collector of customs, Alexandria, United States Consuls-J.B. Glover, Indiana,

Havre, France; G. F. Mosher, New Hampshire, Nice, France; W. B Wells, Michigan, Rotterdam; M. B. Wharton, Georgia, Sonneburg; E. B. Rogers, Nebraska, Chemnitz. E. A. Stone, Indian agent for Fort Hall agen-

cy, Idaho. The senate rejected the nomination of W. E Chandler as solicitor general. A vote was then taken, which resulted in its rejection by five majority, as follows: Yeas, 19 republicans, and nays, 23 democrats and Senator Cameron

of Pennsylvania. The only other republican present and unpaired who did not vote in favor of the confirmation was Senator Mitchell of Pennsylvania, who withheld his vote from either side. The Revised Bible and the Unitarian Church Rev. Edward Everitt Hall, of Boston said the majority of the changes made in the revised New Testament were unimportant and slight,

use of the new translation of the bible in Unitarian churches about which I have been asked, allow me to say the revision is of less importance to such churches than to others, part-ly because the bible is to most Unitarians not an inspired revelation but a noble literature; partly because churches have long used re-vised translations at the option of the minister. I have frequently found the pulpit provided with the usual version and a revised New Testament. Of course the new revision will be freely used so far as it seems better than others. I happened to use it this morning for a certain passage. In our church service we habitually use Scriptures, old and new, from many sources, Heyrew, heathen and Christian, oftenest, perhaps, the reading joins a passage from our bible with some poem."

been so changed as to ustain Unitarian views

church in St. Paul, says:

Rev. W. C. Gannett, pastor of the Unity nurch in St. Paul, says: "As to the probable

## THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

lumense Sale in New York-Telegraphed to Chicago-What Clergymen say About It.

No book ever issued has ever met with such enormous sales as the revision of the new testament. It was published in New York on Friday. and over 100,000 copies were sold. In Boston 20,000 were sold on that day, and about the same number in Philadelphia, while publishers were unable to supply one tenth of the orders from other places. Friday night last the Western Union Telegraph company received from New York direct, for the Chicago newspapers of Saturday alone, 103,436 words of special dispatches, 99,658 of which were parts On Sunday the work was made the subject of

numerous discourses in the larger cities. Henry Ward Beecher said that as far as he had read he was highly pleased with the work of the revisors; that he agreed substantially with the the changes made, in fact had for many years been using many of these changes in his pulpit. He disapproved, however, of the substitution of the word servant for slave, used in King James' version, as the translation of doallos. He was not one of these absolutionists who believed slavery was not recognized in the scriptures. He thinks the revision will be very generally

Af Philadelphia, in most of the Protestant churches clergymed referred to the revised New Testament. Their views in most cases aro strongly in favor of it as a valuable work, which will throw light upon many doubtful matters. In one or two instances the work was condemn-

Rev. Henry C. Potter of Grace Church, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rev. J. P. Newman of the Central Methodist church, Rev. W. W. Bawdish of the Methodist church, Rev. W. M. Danis, Congregational church, Dr. Howard Crosby, favored the revision and thought it would be eventually adopted as the standard version. Rev. Edward W. Gilman of New York, one

of the secretaries of the American Bible society, said it, after a trial the new version is approved by public opinion—if Christian people desire it re was nothing in the way of an amendment to their constitution to enable them to circulate the book. The society is not in any way opposed to the new revision, and many of its members are interested in it. At present the society is a looker on.

Rev. Dr. John J. Newman, Dr. Thomas Armi tage, Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers of the Reformed Dutch church, New York, were not satisfied that benefits would accrue from the revision, In St. Paul, various clergymen were inter-viewed with the following results:

Rev. Mr. Breed of the House of Hope said, no formality is required for introducing the new bible into the Presbyterian churches. When it t is neady and a sufficient number of copies are received, so that there will be no confusion or inconvenience, it will go into general use in the churches without any particular command or authority.

Rev. Dr. Dana of the Plymouth, congregational church, was inclined to think the com-mission which has produced this new translation, has done its work with such wisdom and in such a careful, scholarly way, that the result will be satisfactory to all branches of the

Christian church. Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Christ church (Episcopalian), rounds his objection upon the fact that the time for a revision has not come, new manuscript are constantly being found which throw more or less light on the sacred book. This being the case, he thinks the church should wait till all information that can be had, has Leen obtained. This is his principal objection, briefly stated. It is not probable that the new Bible will be used in the Episcopal churches until its use has been at the ind by a general

convention of the churches. Ray. Dr. Thomas d' St. Paul's church (Episcopalian) said the ac |on of the Protestant Episcopal Church will depend targely upon that of the church of England. Should she reject the revision, there would be little hope of its adoption here under tile most favorabli circumstanc es, no definite action can be taken before 1586. The subject will probably be brought before the next general convention of the church, in 1882, as this is the only body capable of acting upon it. A committee will then be appointed to consider the new revision and the propriety of its adoption. This committee cannot report until three years later, when the decision of the church will be made.

Rev. L. G. Smith of the First Methodist church, said that so far as he had studied the new readings they met with his approbation and believed them to be in full sympathy with the divine word, and the production of the finest scholarship of the nineteenth century. He believed the work well done, and that in two or three years the new Bible would replace

King James' version in official use. Revi Edward D. Neill, president of Mac: le 1ter college, is pleased with the revision, because it more faithfully reflects the Greek, than the translation of the days of James L. The more it is examined, the more it will be approved, and ultimataly will be used in the pulpit,

Rev. Dr. Daniel Stewart, pastor of Park Av. enue Presbyterian church, în Minneapolis, said the new version was a good one, a better one than the old, and one destined to supersede it in time he thought entirely probable; but for himself, he should probably adhere both in pulpit and for his own reading to the old and loved one that he had kno vn and studied. thought it would be a valuable aid to clergymen and that every minister would have a copy at least, on his study table, to which he would refer in cases where the meaning was obscure

Rev. Dr. Beattie, pastor of Plymouth Congre-gational church, of Minneapolis, thought it would be a valuable auxiliary to the library of he biblical student, as it could not very well help being, from the amount and extent of learning and ability in the commission that had so long been at work, and assisted in their work by the late and valuable discoveries of manuscript and contemporary facts of biblical times. Its adoption by churches was entirely an optional and individual matter, but it would probably the another generation before the new Bi-ble would supersede the old even if it ever does.

Rev, John Wood, who is supplying the pulpit of Andrew Presbyterian church, in Minneapolis did not think skepticism could derive any comfort from the changes. The very fact that the commission comprised nearly all shades of religious belief, and that no reading was adopted without the almost unanimo us consent of the commission on both sides of the waler and, further, that the result of all this is Bible substantially like the old and acceptable to them all, would go very far towards con-vincing the skeptical. Its publication at this time and under these circumstances, and the critical discussion likely to be awakened, would revive the interests of the people at large in the book, and was clasulated to do a great deal of good.

### A Drive at Col. Bob Ingersoll. Washington Telegram. The commissioners of the district re-

ceived a letter from W. H. Tenney, of Georgetown, which says: "I notice R. G. Ingersoll lectures on Sunday for pay. You compel a firm, of which I am a member, to stop our mill one day in seven. You also require theatres and other places of amusement to be closed on Sunday, also places of business and restaurants. Is Ingersoll, because he is a gentleman of considerable talent and delivers amusing lectures, enbut there were some which were decidedly radtitled to special privileges? The same obical, and especially so in their bearing upon the jection would apply to Henry Ward Beechrelation of Unitarian churches. "The three texts relating to the trinity of the Godhead, er or other clergymen delivering lectures on the Sabbath where a fee was charged for admission." The commissioners acwhich people not well versed in theology have been in the habit of quoting in railway cars and hotel piazzas as establishing the three in one, knowledged the receipt of the letter and

state that it will receive attention.

### EX-PRESIDENT U.S. GRANT.

A Very Remarkable Letter in Regard to the Conkling Business, in Which the General-Makes Some Statements Which Are Controverted by the Record.

New York, May 19. The following letter

from ex-President Grant to Senator Jones, of Nevada, is published here: CITY OF MEXICO, April 24 — My Dear Senator: I see by the latest dispatches received here from the capital of our country, that the deadlock in organizing the senate has not been broken, and that nothing here.

ing has been done by the president to allay the bitterness which must be engendered by his most re-cent appointments. When the first batch of nominations for New York was sent, I was delighted. I believed, then the president had determined to recognize the Republican party, without affectation: but his nomination to-day convinces me that the first act was, but a spurt of a deep-laid scheme by somebody to punish prominent leaders for being openly friendly to me. I cannot believe that Gen Garfield is the author of this policy. I gave him credit for being too big a man to descend to such means for the punishment of men who gave him a hearty support in his elec tion, and who are disposed to give him the same support now, for the offense of having had former preference for some one else for the office which he now holds. But Gurfield is president, and is responsible for all the acts of the administration. Conkling and Platt are chosen senators from the great state of New York, and that, too, against all the administration, created by the same party that elected them. This should give them all the stronger claim to be consulted in the matter of appointments in their State. When it came to

FILLING THE MOST INFLUENTIAL OFFICE in their State without consulting these senators, was a great mistake. When he selects the most of fensive man to be found, it becomes an insult, and ought to be resented to the bitter end. I sincere y hope the president will see this and correct himistake himself, and restore harmony to the party He owes this to himself and to those without whom he could not have been elected. Nobody believes that he could have carried the State of New York without the active support of her senators. Their passive support would not have answered. Without the State of New York, Gen. Garfield would not now be president. His rewarding Robertson is not only offensive to the New York senators, but it is offen-sive to New York Republicans. The change of Badeau and Cramer, the two appointments in which Badeau and Cramer, the two appointments in which I feel a strong personal interest, was very distastedul to me. The first, because of our personal relations, and my wish that he should be kept where he is. The office would support him until he finishes some work he is engaged upon, and which he could do without interfering with his public duties. The second, because it was at the expense of removing a son of my old secretary of state, who probably never had his superior, certainly never for moral worth, in that department. It is true Fish resigned, but he did this from a sense of honor, burnousing it but he did this from a sense of honor, improsing it to be the duly of representatives abroad to give new administration an opportunity of saying whether they were wanted or not.

Very truly yours, U. S. GRAN To Hon. J. P. Jones, United States Senator. U. S. GRANT,

AN EXPLANATION CALLED OUT. WASHINGTON, May 19.—Gen. Grant's letter to Senator Jones, published in New York today, has elicited the following authoritative statement regarding the circumstances attending Fish's retirement from the diplomatic service, and selection of Mr. Cramer to succeed him as charge d'affairs of the United States at Berne: When Grant was in Washington in March, or shortly after President Garfield's inauguration, he made several requests of the president, of which the latter made a written memorandum io Gen. Grant's The request in regard to Mr. Cramer was that he might be transferred from Denmark to a more southerly climate. As Gen. Grant specified that he did not ask a higher grade, only a milder climate, he resignation of Mr. N. Fish from the Swiss mission, the same grade as Denmark, opened the way for complying with Gen. Grant's request, and president promptly availed himself it, in supposed compliance with Gen. Grant's earnest wish, personally expressed. In regard to the resignation of Mr. Fish from the Swiss mission, papers on file in the diplomatic bureau of state documents, show the following facts: On February 13 last, Mr. Fish, charge d'affaires of the United States at Berne, Switzerland, sent to Mr. Evarts, secretary of state, the following:

I enclose herewith a dispatch tendering my resignation. I feel I can no longer retain the position here with justice to myself and family. When I accepted it. I hoped it would be soon returned to its former rank and pay, and you were kind enough to lead to believe that upon such restoration, I should be retained in office. I know what a flood of applications the announcement of my resig-nation would create, and therefore to protect the department from them. I send resignation in unnumbered dispatches to you. LETTER TO BLAINE.

On March 7, in a communication addressed to Blaine, Mr. Fish wrote as follows:

On the 13th uit. I addressed your eminent pro-decessor in office a dispatch marked "separate," which I enclosed in a private letter to Mr. Evarts. My reasons for so declaring were solely to protect the department from possible and almost inevitable annoyance, which disclosule of its contents might impress on the department. I have the honor now to enclose herewith a copy of the same, and I now for the first time place the same on file here. I shall await your wishes as to the time when I may be relieved from duty here, but I hope I may have timely notice by cable concerning the time when I may expect my letter of recell. may expect my letter of recall.

FISH'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION referred to in the foregoing note to Secretary Blaine is given in full. It is dispatch marked separate and was duplicated to Blaine. It is as United States Legation. Berne, Feb. 13,

1881.—Sir: In order that President Garfield may be free to select any representative he may desire to fill this mission, I have the honor to tender herewith; through you, my resignation of the office, to take effect March 4th next, or as soon thereafter as my successor may be appointed. I beg that you will assure President Garfield that my action is prompted by no want of sympathy for his administration, and that on the contrary I should be most happy to contribute my heartlest support thereto in any capacity suited to my abil-ities, and that he would find that whether in private life or official position, no more zealous supports of the great principles which the people of the United States have endorsed in his election. In thus tendering my resignation permit me to thank you and the gentle-men of your department for many courtesles and marks of consideration which, during a period of nearly ten years, has been extended me. It is with regret I thus seek to be relieved from duty here, but I feel that the time has come when, in justice to myself, I should have a more important position, if I am to remain in the service, or that I should find some more renumerative employment by leaving it. I respectfully request that I be informed when it be most agreeable to relieve me. I have the houor to be sir, your obedient servant, NICHOLAS FISH.

BLAINE'S ACCEPTANCE. Secretary Blaine formally accepted Fish's resignation in the following letter: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1881. Nicholas Fish, Esq.: Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 361, of the 7th inst., in which you tender your resignation of the post of charge d'affairs of the United States to Berne. In accepting your resignation the president desires me to express to you the high sense with which he cutertains of the able and faithful manner in which you have represented the interests of the United States at Berne during the continuance of your term of office, and thank you at the same time for the sentiments you express in reference to his administration. Informing you that Mr. Cramer, now at Copenhagen, has been appointed to succeed you as charge d'affairs to Switzerland, also that the letter of recall will be

sent you by an early mail; I am, sir, etc.,
JAMES G. BLAINE. On April 4, several days before Secretary Blaine's letter accepting the resignation had reached Mr. Fish, the secretary, having received intimation that Fish would be glad to remain in the diplomatic service, offered him the mission to Denmark, which is of the same grade as Switzerland. Blaine made the offer by cable in these worde: "Would it be agreeable to you to go to Denmark?" Fish answered the same day by cable as follows: "No, thank you. Want promotion." On the succeeding day, April 5, Fish again cabled Secretary Blaine as follows: "Can I have Berlin?" #1 the administration was unable to tender Fig. the Berlin mission and as he had declined Denmark the correspondence ceased.

A young gentleman who is much given to boasting about his "tone" was recently sitting at a table in Minneapolis. He gave to several literary gentlemen much information about literature, told one or two artists how to paint, and, not unwilling to patronize his hostess, told her how to improve her soup. When the lamb with mint sauce was served he said, "That is right. Mint sauce always brings out the real taste of the sheep. Jelly, however, makes it taste'a little more muttony." The Kate Greenaway is the name of a

new juvenile hat which has a brim of fine kilt plaiting bordered with cream lace and and take it all in all, no other baby ever received such a rousing welcome as this one is very soft and becoming. in the glorious climate of Durango.

# VENTRÍLOQUISM.

Some of the Pranks Which Ventriloquists Have Played on Their Fellow Men. Interview with Professor Owen Dixon.

"Who were the greatest ventriloquists?"

"Well, there was an old Athenian named Eurykles, who is spoken of in history as mister of the art. Then there were Piofessor Alexandre and Louis Brabout, o. modern times. They were both French-men. Brabout lived in the fourteenth century, I believe, and was said to be the best ventriloquist the world ever knew. Alexander lived at an earlier period and was noted more for his mimetic representations than for his ventrilog ual powers. Professor Love, of England, was celebrated in the art, and was rivaled by Professor Harrington, who died yesterday in Revere, Mass. Of those living to-day, Frederick McCabe and E. D. Davies are the greatest. Davies is now retired in Australia, and McCabe has recently signed a contract to go there the present season. Davies was the first ventriloquist to introduce 'figures,' as an sassitance to the art, in America."

McCabe was a great practical joker.

Several years ago he was on board a Mississippi river steamboat, and, forming an acquaintance with the engineer, was allowed freedom of the engine room. He took a seat in the corner, and, pulling his hat over eyes, appeared lost in reverie. Presently a certain part of the machinery began to squeak. The engineer oiled it and went about his usual duties. In the course of a few minutes the squeaking was heard again, and the engineer rushed over, oil can in hand; to lubricate the same spindle. Again he teturned to his post, but it was only a few minutes until the same old spindle was squeaking louder than ever. "Great Jupiter!" he yelled, the thing's bewitched." More oil was administered, but the engineer began to smell a rat. Pretty soon the spindle squeaked again, and, slipping up behind McCabe, the engineer squirted a half-pint of oil down the joker's back "There, said he, "I guess that spindle won't squeak any more!" The joke was so good that McCabe could not keep it, and he often tells it with as much relish as his auditors receive it." "At another time McCabe was confronted

by a highwayman, on one of the lonely streets of Cincinnati, as he was returning to his hotel from a moonlight picnic. The robber presented a cocked revolver to the ventriloquist's head, demanding his money or his life. McCabe's quick wit saved him. He threw his voice behind the robber, exclaiming: 'Hold, villian, you are my prisoner!' The frightened scamp turned his head, and McCabe dealt him a blow that felled him to the ground. He then secured the revolver and marched the scoundrel off to a police station."

Louis Brabout, the great French ventriloquist, was also a great joker. The story is told of him that he fell in love with a beautiful young novitiate who was soon to take the veil. The sentiment was returned, and Brabout arranged for an elopement. His inamorita succeeded in getting outside the convent wall, and the two hurried away to the house of a neighboring priest. The holy man was awakened and requested to perform the marriage ceremony. His refusal was a thing to be expected, but Brabout was too cunning for the old man. When he said "no!" most emphatically, and was about to raise a commotion and have the novitiate returned to the clouster, a deep sepulchral voice was heard coming from the

bowels of the earth. It said: "I am thy father, and am still in torment. Marry this couple to each other, and my probation in purgatory will be

The frightened priest called on all the saints to protect him, and proceeded to perwith greater aladrity ceremony

than he had ever shown on similar occa-"Do you ever play jokes?" "Not often. I am not given to such sport as a general thing, but occasionally amuse myself at the expense of others combination. One day wind riding on the cars I threw my voice into a covered basket, and set up a furious barking like a dog. The lady beside whom the basket

Last year I was traveling with a musical was sitting gave a scream and bounded out of the seat. Then I made a cat join in with the row, and a brakeman came running pell-mell to quiet the disturbance. He jerked the lid off the basket and found nothing but a lot of delicious peaches the lady was taking home. The crowd was considerably mystified. Then I set a bumble bee buzzing about the brakeman's ears and he retreated: A gentleman who was standing near heard a wolf growl so ferociously behind him that he jumped about two feet high. Then the lady was led to believe that a mouse's nest had found lodgement in her pocket, and the circus was complete. But I don't believe much in such capers and generally forego the fun I might have

# THAT BLESSED BABY.

if I felt disposed.'

Excitement in a Mining Camp Over the Arval of a Little Stranger.

Miss Una C. Pearson, infant daughter of

John and Ella Pearson, bears her honors

From the Durango (Col.) Record.

gracefully of being the first child born in Durango. The happy event occurred Monday, Jan. 31, 1881. We have noticed an unusual number of people going in the direction of the young lady's domicile for few days past-frontiersman, whe probably had not seen an infant for twenty years; old miners, who would part with their last nugget to get a glimpae of the fragile bit of humanity; prominent business men, teamsters, doctors, lawyers, and women; all wended their way to seethe new arrival. One old miner from Silverton presented the little curiosity with a bag of gold-dust. Mc-Fadden & Son gave a deed for a town lot on Second street; Mr. Luttrell followed suit with a corner lot on the boulevard; Mr. Creek sent over four tons of coal; Newman, Chestnut & Stevens made the little one's heart glad with a dozen bottles of soothing syrup, and John Taylor, Jr., followed with a soft hair brush, while Griffin & Carpenter sent in a rubber ring and a box of safety pins, Mr. and Mrs. Diamond gave the baby their little cross dog Prince to play with when she gets old enough. Robertson & Rowley, soon as they heard the news, went to work making a baby carriage. Ed. Schiffer wanted to give away his baby steam engine, but it makes such a big racket that it would keep the little one awake; so, instead, he presented a receipt for a postoffice box. The Record put her name down for a year's subscription to the daily and weekly gratis. Finch, of the Nose Paint, thought his goods were too strong, so he bought a powder box as his offering for face paint. Dr. Cowan, of the Windsor, gave a box of toothpicks; that's about as much as a bachelor knows about babies. Baldwin, the shoemaker, tried to take her measure for a pair of shoes, but his lasts were all to small. Justices Flagler and Craig, and ex-Justice De Mattes, of Leadville, made a call in a body, and took depositions that she really was the first-born. Mr. Eldridge, of Leadville, presented a quilt. Meyers (another old

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bachelor) of Meyers & West, brought up a

a nony with a side-saddle for the young

lady to take a horseback ride. Other and

various things too, numerous to mention

were offered at the shrine of the first-born.

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A Disastrons Break. Vicksburg Special to the Chicago Times

The particulars of the break in the leves at

Aleatia, La., sixty miles above here, are: 'The bank has been caving there for some time, and in March the old levee, which was thought good and strong, went into the river. As the water was then rising considerably it necessitated immediate action, and a new levee was egun at once. This was finished the latter part of May and was pronounced strong, but the constant washing of the raging river against the fresh dirt undermined it, and Tuesday morning it gave way. The water was then four feet above the level of the country, and soon the crevasse was a foaming torrent a hundred yards wide. The Times corres-voident came down yesterday on the mail packet Dean Adams and though she did not land there a fine view of the destruction was offered. Big'logs would go spinning into the whirlpool of water and dirt out of sight with terrible velocity, only to reappear fifty vards away and go floating over the fertile fields beyond. In this country, where all the soil is alluvial deposit, when a break occurs a hole, as it is called, is dug out sometimes sixty or seventy feet deep and forever remains as a mark of devastation to planters. These holes can be seen in a great many places and form ministure lakes, which are stocked with tine fish. Now, at this stage of water, the river here standing forty-one feet six inches above the low-water mark, about one-third of the country along the banks is protected by the levees. Long before the water reaches this stage it is out of its proper banks, but there are no sec-ond banks to hold it, so the artifical ones, called evees, are built where needed. Each succeeding year necessitates higher levees, and some men aver that the future of this system will make this country like Holland. At Milliken's Bend, where there is a very strong levee, the Times correspondent was told that a three-foot high levee in the early days used to protect his plantation, which now requires a twelve-foot one. This is an alarming problem, and one not easily solved. All alluvial lands are highest at the water-fronts, whether it be a river or bayou, so the water breaking over at Alsatia is spreading through the whole country, and had yesterday morning created a river a mile wide with a current of eight or ten miles an hour. This is flowing into Bayou Macon, a navigable stream having its head-waters near the scene of the dieaster. This flood will swell this bayou and nake it repeat the scene of destruction below. The Vicksburg. Shreveport & Texas railroad from the delta opposite Vicksburg to Monroe, La., crosses Bayou Macon and tributaries about seventy-five miles south of Alsatia, counting sinnosities, and the last through train goes to Monroe to-morrow, as the water is now twentytwo inches over the track in the deepest places and is rising fast. This road is inundated thus overy year for a space of two miles in one place, and several miles in others; in fact of the whole length of seventy-two miles one-half is generally under water from Taliulah to

We know a lady who never hurries her dressmaker. She waits until all the neighbors get through with her. This lady by the way, is the best posted on village news of any person in town.—Boston Transcript.

Monroe.

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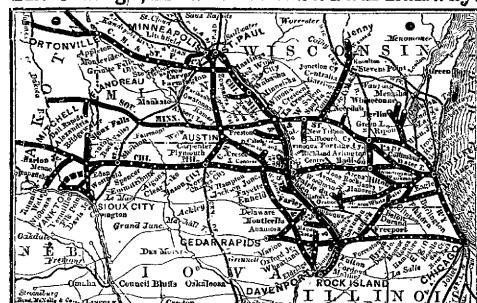
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DAKOTA NEWS.

Fargo has organized an agricultural society with a capital of \$10,000.

The county commissioners of Richland county have closed a contract for a court house and jail at Wahpeton to cost 15,000. Custer county is to have a \$10,000 court house.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Brookings has just received a check of \$100 from the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, making \$226 received from that company altogether.

The Pierre vigilance committee has issued a proclamation warning young men to

be in bed by 11 o'clock, as they will be under strict surveillance after that hour. Of the 6,000 Scandinvians coming to this country, nine-tenths are claimed for

Dakota, by the papers of that territory. The bonanza farmers along the Northern Pacific will present the man who raises the largest average crop with a \$50 medal.

The Deadwood Pioneer says all indications point to one of the largest crops ever gathered in that section.

The loss of personal property at Vermillion, by the recent flood, is estimated at \$150,0v0.

The following entries were made at the Fargo land office during the month of April: Homesteads, 257; tree claims, 147; soldiers' declaratory statements, 33; cash entries 142; final proof, 14-embracing a total of 134,080 acres.

Smiley Shepard, interpreter at Sisseton Agency was thrown from his horse and received injuries from which he died. A man and wife at Wahpeton were sen-

tenced to jail, and the citizens got a lad-

der and took through the grates the little child of the unfortunate mother, and carried it to their homes to take care of it until the mother was released. The total number of stamps now crush ing ore in the Black Hills is 1,405. The new stations opened on the St. Paul's

and Milwaukee's Hastings & Dakota division are Waubay, Groton, Warner, Wilmot, (Whetstone branch north of Milbank). Webster, Bath, Ashton, Andover, Aberdeen. Westport. Freight will now be received for all these points, as well as points west and north of the terminus.

New Northwestern Lines. A railroad man who knew whereof he spoke old a Sioux City Journal reporter that the Northwestern had surveyed and mapped a line roughly following the north boundary of the State, from a point on the Algona line, north of that town, west toward Worthington. This is the line which it was mentioned some time ago Manager Hughitt proposed to build beween the Milwaulice main line and the Southern Minnesota.

The Northwestern likewise proposes to make a fight for the country that is to be traversed his ears as he came to Barrows brook. Sure by the Milwaukee's Council Bluffs line. Men- | that was the wide leap for him, and how he tion has been heretofore made the Northwestorn had let a contract from Carroll southeast to Harlan. A me has been surveyed from a point on this Harlan line, east toward Des Moines, and a contract for grading fifteen miles of this line s let to Martin Flynn of Des Moines. This me runs about ten miles south of Carroll, and within two miles of the located line of the Mil-

Nourse, the engineer who has charge of the west ninety miles of the Milwaukee's Council Bluffs line, told a Sioux City man who saw him in Council Bluffs on Monday that his company sent out a party of engineers last week to run a preliminary survey for a line to this city from some point on the Council Bluffs line between Defiance and 'Coon Rapids. The Sioux City man understood that this survey would cross the Northwestern line near Vail. to be little doubt but that the Milwaukee road will build a line from its new Council Bluffs road to this city,

A Lady Lawyer's Retort. From the San Jose Mercury.

Judge Tyler, of San Francisco, is well known to the bar of that city as a most formidable opponent, both forensically and physically, as many a "learned counsel' upon the other side has found out to his

The Judge, who is so used to dominating his brethren of the bar, recently met his match in the lady lawyer of San Francisco, Clara S. Foltz, who clipped his wind in a manner that well nigh suffocated him. The story is too good to be lost.

The case of Tyler vs. The Hibernia Savings Bank was pending before one of the city courts, involving the right to a certain deposit of funds in said bank. Tyler was his own attorney, and Mrs. Foltz was attorney for the bank. It seems that Tyler, by a little bit of sharp practice, was trying to ring in a "cold deck" in the shape of a default that had been erroneously dated. the admission of which by the Judga upon the bench would have sent the defendant out of Court. Mrs. Foltz showed up the matter satisfactorily to the Court and the default was promptly set aside. This nettled Judge Tyler considerably and turning to the lady counsel he said sharply, in a manner intended to be intensly impressive, that "counsel had better be engaged in other business," that "a woman's place was at home raising her children."

The words were scarcely uttered before Mrs. Foltz rose in her queenly way, and flashing her blue eyes straight into the Judge's florid face, she quietly remarked: "A woman had better be engaged in almost any business than in raising such men as you are, sir."

The Court commanded order, but in a tone that seemed to appreciate the justice of the retort, while a number of lawyers in court, some of whose heads Judge Tyler has held in "chancery" on former occa-sions, came near exploding with suppressed laughter.

The counsel turned white with anger and groaned in spirit, but concluded that it was better to drop the subject then and there.

A Big Bonanza. From the Globe-Democrat.

The most astonished man in all New York Thursday morning was Mr. Samuel Stearns, an honest workingman, living at No. 605 | East Sixth street His wife, whom he married about a year ago, presented him, "at 5 o'clock in the morning," with a bouncing boy of unusual size. The happy father was delighted, but before he had time to fairly express his satisfaction a bright little girl came into the world. The was so bewildered at this unexpected numerousness that he could not speak, and he rushed wildly for the air. He was still in a dazed condition when a third child-a second daughter-was announced. This complication and serious aspect of the event was altogether too much for nim, and the poor man fainted dead away on the parement. A reporter visited the house and found the babies in fine condition; but there was no nurse to take care of them, and the father said he was at a loss to know what to do. He had been a miner in California; but the terrors of a heated tunnel 2,200 feet below bed-rock were nothing compared with a complication of triplets, an empty pocket-book and only two yards of fiannel. Mrs. Bock, of 93 Avenue B., a kind-hearted neighbor, called in to look after the little strangers. She told the lucky miner that three blankets were too much covering for a babe's mouth while the mer-cury stood at 93 degrees in the shade. He blushed and wearily proceeded to run a shaft down to the respective mouths of the triplets, who lay side by side on a cot in the little room which served as kitchen, dining-room, nursery, reception and sleeping apartment. Mr. Stearns glanced at his wife, who lay on a humble couch near by, and said, he would now have to make the "greatest effort" of his life to support the "kide," and he was serry he did not image on to his Sierra Nevada stock, of which he had held 120 chares before the great panic, which forced him to sell out. He declared that the three babies drank a pint of milk in six hours.

The neighbors crowded around the doorway, and many remarks were heard about the extraordinary "find" of the lucky miner from Red Hill Canyon.

PRETTY KITTY RYAN.

band.

Or Taming & Horse and Winning a Hus-

Pretty Kitty Ryan was a bright, pretty and good girl. She was an only child, and her mother was a widow. They came from the old country on the death of Kitty's father, for it was worse than useless for an old woman in poor health and a girl of sixteen years to try to gain a living on a small farm twenty five miles from Dublin. When they landed in New York they had just \$20 remaining of the little sum they realized by the sale of their cows, pigs and poultry. Their passage had cost them

"Now, Kitty, what are we to do next, my child, in this strange country?" "Oh! mother, keep up your heart; we'll do first rate. The stewardess has told me of a place where we can get board, and I'll take the paper and look for work. You'll just do nothing at all, for didn't I bring you out here to be a lady?"

nothing, for Kitty's uncle, her father's

brother, had made her a present of their

tickets.

mount."

Kitty read the papers faithfully, but without getting much encouragement from them; the long list of "Female Help Wanted" was chiefly composed of experienced operators, ladies to solicit orders on a new work, and general housework girls." Kitty tried them all, one after the other.

The operating she could not get, for she had no experience; the book canvassing she could make nothing of, and the general housework would separate her from her sick mother, and the ten dollars a month offered would not feed the mother and clothe both, so that was out of the question.

"Oh, dear! what will I do at all at all?" sighed poor Kitty. "What do I know anvthing about?" "Well, I'm sure, me dear child, ye know plenty; ye can milk a cow most ilegant, and I'd like to see the horse ve'd be afraid to

"Yes, mother; but what's the good of that. No one in New York wants cows milked, and I can ride, for his lordship taught me himself, and I used to break the young horses for the ladies. Oh! I wish we had gone to England, for Tom Hunt, the English groom, often told me that I could make a living training horses for ladies to ride in the park, and may be get a place at a riding school to teach the gentry to leap. Oh! mother, how lonesome I am for a race across country on Melton, the big bay hunter his lordship let me ride. Ohl the elegant breeze, and hounds yelping, and the fences to go over, and I think I can see Melton laying back took it, the darling beast. Sure, mother, I cried the day I bid him good-bye, and I believe he knew what was the matter, for he rubbed his hose all over my face as if he was sorry, too, Do you mind him, mother? What a beautiful animal, glossy as satin, and an eye full of fire, a beautiful redbronze color, with one white stocking Sure, mother, I'm ashamed to tell you kow often I've cried when I thought of Melton."

"Well, Kitty, can't ye tache the American ladies to ride, too! I'm sure there must be riding schools here."

How Kitty's face lit up. "Oh! mother, dear, do you think so?" "Of course, my child." "Well, then, I'll see this very day. Who

will I ask about it? I know Mr. Gower." Mr. Gower proved to be the right person. He not only knew about the riding-school, went there. So the dearly beloved ridinghabit was taken out and done up in a parcel, for Kitty said: "May be the gontleman

will want to see me ride before he engages

me. so I had better be all ready.' When they reached the school the proprietor dashed their hopes to the ground by telling them he did not require any lady assistant in his business. Kitty felt the tears well up in her eyes from disappointment, but Mr. Gower was not so easily discouraged.

"Will you allow this lady to take a ride on any of your horses that are accustomed to leaping? She has not ridden since she left home, and would like to try an American horse.

"Certainly; which style of riding do you prefer?' I suppose you like a pacing horse; they are easy for a lady to use."

No. I like a horse that trots and canters."

Kitty stepped into the dressing room to put on her habit, and Mr. Gower followed the proprietor of the establishment to say a word in favor of his fair friend. When Kitty came the gentleman was surprised and delighted by the change in her appearance, her small, perfectly rounded form being beautifully set off by the black habit, a present from Lord Fitzmorris, her father's landlord, who had always made a pet of Kitty. Her face was pretty enough to stand the test of the neat high hat she wore. From under its brim flashed out the witching blue of her large Irish eyes, soft and bright as violets glistening through dewdrops, and heavily fringed with long,

Kitty's complexion was clear and blooming, her hair glossy and abundant, and she knew no fault could be found with her dress, which came from a London tailor femous for such things. Her little goldmounted whip hung from a chain around her right wrist, her little whice gauntlets fitted exquisitely, so did her shapely patent leather high boots.

rilky, black laches.

The horse was led up—a large chestnut with a white star on his forehead, and a world of intelligence in his soft eyes. He was rather heavy for Kitty's use, but she found no fault. Placing her little foot in the hand of the groom, she leapt lightly to her place, arranged her skirts in a moment, and took up the double reins in her small, skillful fingers. She rode three times around the school, and then drew rein before Mr. Gower and Mr. Phillips, the riding master.

"Miss Ryan, your seat is perfect. If you will allow me I will reconsider my decision. "Wait a little!" cried Kitty, with national impetuosity. |"Put up some bars! Can he

The order was obeyed, and Kitty took the big chestnut over the obstacles with a dexterity that surprised all who saw her.

Phillips. "By "She can ride!" exclaimed Phillips. ' George, I flatter myself I've seen some cross country riding, but I never saw a lady who managed a horse like her."

Before Kitty left the school she was engaged on a salary that positively frightened her, it was so big. "How delighted poor mother will be,"

said the impulsive little girl, as she returned to the boarding house. "I'm sure I don't know how to thank you, Mr. Gower. I would have gone home crying if you had not been there. I am so glad of a chance to ride again; I love horses so dearly. They are such good, faithful oreatures. I think they know when people understand and love them. I always could do anything I liked with a herse. There was one in Lord Fitzmorris' stable that was called the most vicious animal in Ireland. He was jet black, a heavy, animal. No one could manage him, and at last I got his Lordship's consent to mount

him. My father never feared to let me ride any horse, for you see I understand them-

so well there is really no danger. I went to the groom and told him to allow me to see Elgin—that was the horse's name—in was struck by the beauty of the animal.

The same of the same

his box. After some demur he did so. spoke to him very gently. He trembled so I knew he was accustomed to abuse, poor Elgin! I drew near and greatly to the surprise of the stable men laid my hand on his shoulder. In an instant he laid back his ears and turned on me with flashing eyes. dilated and furious, and teeth glistening.

" 'Elgin!' I said gently. He looked at

me steadily for a moment, then put his

around silent from terror, waiting with bated breath to see me torn and trampled. Elgin! I put my hand on his neck and stroked him softly. Again he trembled all over, this time with surprise. His large eyes met mine in a questioning glance; his nose still rested on my shoulder. I had conquered Elgin. He sighed heavily like a human thing, and I stroked and patted him, speaking to him softly and gently all the time. After a while he rubbed his nose over my hair and face, and I knew I had won his heart. Poor illtreated, misunderstood Elgin. After that he was led out and a saddle placed on his back. Two hostlers held him while I mounted. He looked round at me, and the flutter of my habit startled him; he made a bolt. Any woman who did not possess my nerve might have lost her head. But I knew there was nothing mean about Elgin. There are mean horses just as there are mean people; they will lie down and roll on you, but he would never think of such a thing. I let him run; I had a fearful curb on his mouth, but I never used it. I am almost a coward. When he had raced till he was weary, he began to slacken speed. Quietly I had guided him up a steep hill, and he felt my weight, slight though it was. Now I spoke again, and he recognized my voice.

Another trembling fit passed over him; he turned around his head. I talked with him as I would talk with you, telling him how foolish he was to be afraid. After that I had no trouble with Elgin; we understood each other. Lord Fitzmorris sold him to an Englishman, and I grieved when we parted, for I had lost a friend. Noble creature! poor horse! perhaps he never after had a chance to find any one who could believe that he was any thing but a friend.' Kitty was soon settled in her new busi-

ness. She felt happy, for she was earning money to support her mother, and her employment was congenial. Her love of animals was really remarkable. She understood them, and they loved her. Every horse in the school knew her, and all the employes respected her as the most skillful rider and the best teacher they had ever seen. Pupils knew almost by intuition what she wished them to do, her instructions were so clear and plain. Before she had been a month in the

place Phillips would have forfeited any money rather than part with her. Not that alone but his heart was in her keeping, for he found that the simple I rish girl possessed qualities he had never before met until in the person of a beautifu. woman. Phillips was a good man, though neither young nor handsome. Kitty's heart was won, and after an en-

gagement of four months she became in name what she had long been in fact-mistress of the riding school. One day she stepped into the yard to in-

spect a large lot of English horses. Among them was a huge black animal, of whom the stable men evidently stood in awe.

"Elgin!" cried Kitty, rushing up to the horse. "Elgin! My poor, poor Elgin!"

Elgin it was, really and truly. He had changed owners very often, and at last had found his way to New York. He turned to Kitty and placed his nose on her shoulder, trembling in every limb. He recognized but offered to accompany Kitty when she her, though years had elapsed since they

> Oh, the dumb gratitude of the horse over the gentle girl he had known and loved. He'knew not how to show it. He rubbed his nose over her hair and face; he neighed a wild welcome. Kitty placed her arms about his neck, and tears gathered in her

> "My own soft-hearted Irish darling!" said Mr. Phillips. "Elgin belongs to you till the day of his death. No one else shall ever mount him, for you alone understand his heart. Wayward and impetuous, but still generous and noble."

> Elgin was now devoted to Kitty's use, and she seldom rode any other horse. By her skill and good sense the little Irish girl built up her husband's business, and years after she could be seen driving out her children in the park in a basket carriage drawn by Elgin.

George H. Coomer in Youth's Companion.
THE STOPPING OF THE CLOCK.

Surprising falls the instantaneous calm,
The sudden silence in my chamber small;
I, starting, lift my head in half alarm— The clock has stopped-that's all. The clock has stopped! Yet why have I so found

An instant feeling almost like dismay? Why note its silence sooner than its sound?
For it has ticked all day. So may a life beside my own go on, And such companionship unheeded keep; Companionship scarce recognized till gone,

And lost in sudden sleep. And so the blessings heaven daily grants Are in their very commonness forgot: We little heed what answereth our wants-

Until it answers not. A strangeness falleth on familiar ways, As if some pulse were gone beyond recall— Something unthought of, linked with all our days— Some clock has stopped—that's all.

HOW THE BEAR GOT OUT.

Mrs. E. D. Davis in the Springfield Sunday Repub-

"He's a huge one—he is!" "Insignificant little specimen!"
"First-class candy eater!"

"Three boys, lounging in the shade, and watching the bear in the small house which contained the geological specimens belonging to the grounds of an inland summer resort, indulged in these scoffing and disrectful remarks regarding bruin. "Why, I'd be a hundred times more afraid to

meet your old Tige in the dark than that bear.' said Ñed Brown. "And the idea of anybody being afraid of him, shut in there!" added Fred Wood. "Why, who is?" added the others.

"Old Emil is just that scared, I'll bet he don't sleep nights for thinking of him. Oh! I laughed last night," added Fred, "till I nearly died, watching the old chap. "I'was just after supper, and about dark, when he came poking along out, smoking that ridiculous long pipe he watched him from a distance for a while then stepped softly up in front of the cage and took a long look at him, and when the little cub turned away, he put cut his hand, oh! so care-fully, and shook the bars to 'ry their strength. and muttered: 'Dangerous-it' is most danger ous,'-and he looked all the time as though he expected the miserable little brute would burst out and devour him. But I tell you it was rich!" And the boys laughed uproariously at the old man's fear.

"What do you suppose the old fellow would do if the bear really should get outsome time?" asked Charlie. "Dunno; guess he'd have a conniption," re

plied Fred. "I'd as lief put a rope on his neck, and lead him around all day; he's no more pluck than a chicken," said Ned.

After thus venturing their ideas, there was silence, during which the boys watched the much-despised prisoner, as he rubbed softly and, uneasily against the bars of his cage. Now the sound of Emil's violin floated through the open windows of the spacious hall, as he put if in tune for the affernoon's 'dance, and a few moments later the orchestra were rattling through a noisy waltz for the benefit of the

gay young dancers.
"Does Emil come down here every night?"

asked Chartle, returning to the subject with

asked Charite, returning to the subject with his usual persistence.

"Yee," said Ned, "we've been here a week, and he hasn't missed a night yet."

"Well, I just wish that bear would get out," said Charlie; "what would he do if he should come down here some night, and while he was on the other side, looking at the alligator and should feel something rubbing against his legs, said look down to find the bear?"

"I think it would be too bad to have him frightened so," saidthe kinder Fred.

"I don't be ought to be ashamed to be afraid of such a specimen," said Ned.

Charlie was quiet; but his face told of mischief brewing. In their city home he was the acknowledged leader in all the "scrapes" his fertile brain could invent, and it is safe to say he had not left his character behind him now. After much meditaling, he exclaimed, "I say hove, we can do it." nose on my shoulder. The men stood

boys, we can do it?" "Do what?" asked the others in surprise.
"We'll let Bruin out to night, when Emil comes down to see him, and the old Dutchman. and the bear can get acquainted," said Charlie, with a malicious twinkle of the eyes.
"Charlie Read, you are crazy," said Ned.
"Why, Mr. Lane would—would—eat us!" said

"He needn't know anything about it," re-plied Charlie. "We can fix it up as nice as you please, and nobody but curselves need be the "I don't believe it can be done," said Ned.

'Don't you be simple," said Charlie, impa-tiently, "and Flistell you all about it. You see Mr. Lane goes to the post office every night after supper, and just this time old Emil comes out to smoke and look at the animals. Well, the boarders will all be watching the clouds or some such nonsense—and we shall have it all to ourselves. After he has looked at the bear and gone around to take a squint at the rest of the wonders, we'll just let his bearship out and alip a long rope over his neck, and then he may walk around and take a sniff at the old fiddler. Of course, Emil will make for the house, then we'll pull our bear in, and before any one has time to get down bere, we'll be sitting on the rocks on the oth-er side of the hotel, and everybody will think they saw the ghost of a bear. That's all as easy

"Yes, that sounds well," said Fred, doubtingly, "but you know things don't always go smooth when you try 'sm. I remember what a row we had with that old black cat we were going to-"

"I should think you'd be ashamed to be for-

ever talking of that gone-by scrape," interrupted Charlie, coloring deeply; "this is a very different thing, and if we all take hold we can't have any trouble. 'Oh! it'll be better than a circus!" said Ned.
"We should be in a pretty fix if Mr. Lane should find us out," said Fred.

"Whose going to tell him, I'd like to know?"
said Charlie, crossly. "It does seem to mo
you're the biggest fraid cat I ever saw." "I guese you know better than that by this time. Count me in for your ecrape and don't get med about it either," said Fred, half cross in term.

So they planned and plotted all the afternoon. Uharlie found a collable rope, and they
examined the den for the best place for bruin's

ranged. The sun had set, Mr. Lane had gone to the postoffice, Emil had this shed his supper, and was lighting his pipe when our three conspira-tors walked indifferently away toward the "scene of action," as Charlie phrased it.
"We'd better take a back sent," suggested

exit, and hefore supper overy thing was ar-

Ned, so they sat down out of sight of any who might chance to page that way. They waited some moments, but no one came.

"I'll bet the old pilgrim won't come near us," enarled Ned.
"Yes, he will, I see him, lie low," whispered Charlie, peering out through the twilight.

A moment more and they all saw Emil slowly approaching. The smoke from his pipe curied comfortably about his head, as he leisurely proceeded toward the den to feed his terror by one more look at the much dreaded bear. He watched him silently a while then taking his pipe in one hand, and reaching gingerly out with the other, as if to try strength of the bars, muttering the while:

"Ah! it is very unsafe: some day he must

surely break ont," at which the boys rolled about on the green turf in silent convulsions of langhter But as he again put his pipe between his lips, and walked to the other side of the building, they hastily and noiselessly jumped up, and Fred, as had been agreed, removed the boards and bars necessary, while Charlie and Ned elipped the rope catefully over the bear's head, and started him around the corner, they keeping hold of the rope and as far behind as possible. The bear showed no disposition to be contrary, and the plan promised to succeed tinely. They waited arxiously a few seconds after the bear passed from sight, then there was a wild yell, a

sudden dash and a flive, and poor old Emil was tearing frantically toward the hotel screaming: "I told you the bear would get out! I told you the bear would get out!" "Look at him!" gasped Charlie, "look at him! see the flying Dutchman!" And the boys laughed till their throats ached. But-they

laugh best who laugh last. "Come hurry up, we've got to get this fellow back before any one gets out here," said Fred nervously.
"Well, haul him in while I go behind and hurry him stong, I bneve I hear 'em coming up there now! That old coward has roused the

house, I'll bet," said Ned. He accordingly went to "hurry up" bruin, but to the infinite disgust of the boys the bear didn't feel in any haste at all to get back into his close quarters. The boys had had their fun and now he would have his.

"Why don't you bull the rope?" growled

Ned. "Why don't you drive him along and be quick too!" said the others. They did need to hurry, and they tagged desperately at the rope, but the harder they pulled, the slower moved the bear, he had fully made up his mind to one thing, and that was not to go into that den again, "I tell you we must do something quick,"

said Charlie as the sound of voices was heard, "you fellows push and I'll whack him," and seizing a club he gave the bear a resounding This had its effect, but it was not the desired one, for turning suddenly, the much disposed animal took a bit out of Ned's pants, and a hasty but impartial taste of Fred's jacket, while Charlie, who was now nearly frantic with anxiety to get him back, and had imprindently seized him, with a vague idea of putting him in by force, fared hardest of all.

The insulting blow had aroused the temper

of the mild little bear, and he began tearing and biting at such rate that the question with the boys now was, hot how they should get him back, but how they should get away. Bruin was about layishing a warm embrace on Charlie when the people from the hotel came up, and thus overpowered by numbers they soon caged the little animal.

It didn't need any questions to explain the matter. The tell-tale rope and unbroken bars proved the prisoner did not escape without help. The boys were far too crest-fallen and chagrined in regard to their adventure to re-ceive much censure, but they got what was infinitely worse, such ceaseless joking and chaffing, that, as Charlie said, he "wished their old bear had been in the bottom of the Red sea and the Dutchman with him before they had ever The affair was explained to Emil. who at last!

mustered courage to creep out from his room where he had taken refuge. But he never was able to fully forgive the boye their wild joke, even though the tables did turn on themselves. For a long time after this, if there were signs of a departure from rectitude in the walk or conversation of these boys—the simple question, "How did the bear get out?" was sure to bring them back to an immediate and becoming state of humility.

There is a certain Galveston family that does not attend clorch as regularly as they should, but they send the oldest boy every Sunday, to keep up appearances. Last Sunday the head of the family said: "Go dress yourself, boy; it's time for you to go to church." "I would like to know," responded the boy, sulkily, "why I am the only one in this fimily who has got to be religious?" "Because you need it most, you scoundrel—hat's why!" thundered the stern parent, feeling for the young martyr's hair. 👙

The Fleming oil works at Brookl were burned, with 4 loss of \$30,000. works at Brooklyn, N. Y.,

IMPERFECT PAGE

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Killst pages, containing a summary of the news the week, both foreign and local, published to Friday, cent, nostage paid, to any address

# FLATES OF ADVERTISING

TRANSIENT: 2 .50 per inch first insertion; 50 cents for second and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

YEARLY CONTRACT RATES For contract rates apply at office, or send for Advertising Card of Rates." WEEKLY RATES:

Locals 10 cents per line, per day, or 25 cents, it line for six successive days without change. With ups in Brevier type, 15 cents per line, reastred ten lines to the inch.

BISMARCK, D. T., MAY 27, 1881.

JUDGE CORNELL, of Minnesota, is dead JE F Davis is seventy three years old,

All r Gorham, Gen. Banks is talked of

Prank Granny, of St. Paul was killed to a house of prestitution at Hudson, Sun-6 y last by Theodore Rounds.

FARCO is considerably excited over a real of horse threves. N K. Hubbard and Major Haday were among the vic-

Connector Galvin was indicted at Breckenridge for a railroad accident occuring last winter, in which two passen-Less were killed

From the present outlook Whittaker win be virdicated. The Court shows a his position to reject expert testimony as to the hand writing.

that the remainder of the five and six per | newspapers. A town that is so dead to cent. bond- will be paid in cash. No more can be continued.

CONKLINGS friends profess to believe he will be elected—both he and Platt, and men ought to be consigned to a lunatic days. at elected they will join the democrats in asylu m. opposition to the administration.

A cory of the Cuba, New York, Eventhe Review has been received. It is a About one third of the republicans will hingest advertiser is an undertaken.

THE weekly TRIBUNE will hereafter repost office. It ought to reach that point

O L Novi vio, a Traill county member fitne legislature, and Dr. E. N. Falk have not been seen or heard of since the adjournment of the Legislature. Foul pay, probably.

THE TRIBUNE would like to Ic into med why its edition for last, week did not reach the extension. One order of seventy-two copies was suppressed by some or e west of the river.

VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR is also on his pagnificent ear and has gone home disgusted. He says he does not intend to return to Washington until December unless called for by the President.

THE Lake City Sentinel and Leaber have consolidated, and Brown, formerly or the Sential, has become the business manager of the St. Poul Disputch, which issures success for the Disputch.

THE administration Rupublicans will retuse to go into a caucus with the Conkthe men under any circumstances, as Conkling announces his determination to oppose the administration, should be be re-elected.

THE TRIBUNE reporter asked the p. m. at Mandan yesterday for a list of adverused letters for publication, which was refused. The publication would be of interest to the people on the extension. The p m at Mandan may yet change his mand, however

It is now claimed that a compromise was arranged between Conkling and the President. Robertson and all other New York nominations were to be descated. and a new deal was to have been had. but Platt forced the confirmation of the Albany postmaster, and as a result the President withdrew all nominations but that of Robertson, who was confirmed. and Platt and Conkling resigned:

Norwithstanding all that has been said of Mr. Conkling; notwithstanding his foolish and uncalled for quarrel with Mr. Haves, and his ridiculous course in the Robertson matter, he is a gentleman whose integrity can not be questioned. He is moral and upright, living a life don, Ontario. above reproach. The Sprague sensation existed only in the brain of a drunken and jeelous husband, and, save in this case, no scandal has ever attached to his fur name. But he evidently has a yeny bad case of presidency on the brain and retires from public life in disgust be-

cause a majority do not fall down and Grant will do well to bear constantly in worship et his shrine.

### WHO ARE CITIZENS.

THE TRIBUNE stated recently that a declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the United States did not qualify an alien to vote, hold office, or enter public lands; that no alien was qualified to do these things until he had appeared in open court, with two creditable witnesses, and had there taken an oath of allegiance and been declared by the court a citizen of the United States. This position was questioned, and resulted in a search of the authorities in the matter.

The United States Statutes provide that "The qualifications of voters, and of holding office, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly of each Territory-subject, nevertheless, to the following restrictions on the power of the Legislative Assembly," viz: "The right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twentyone years, and by those above that age who have declared on oath, before a at Bismarck. competent court of record, their intentions to become such, and have taken the oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States."

The law of this Territory is in complete harmony with the above quotation from the organic act. If it were not, it would ber Secretary of the United States Senbe of no effect.

"The oath of naturalization, when ta-The Chicago Sunday papers published ken, confers the rights of a citizen,"  $\{U, V\}$ there used New Testament as a matter S. Court Decisions, Vol. 1; Case of Campbell'es. Gordon.]

> "An alien must take the required oath at the time of his admission to citizenship. It is not sufficient that he took the oath at the time of his giving notice to become a citizen." [U. S. Court Decisions, Vol. 1; Case of Richards vs. McDan-

> These decisions are right to the point, and sustain the position taken by the

The Duluth Daily Tribung has made its appearance. It is a six-column folio, filled with news and crisp editorial matter, with fair advertising patronage. Duluth will make a great mistake 'f it does not sustain the Daily Tribune, for there is nothing that contributes so much to the prosperity of a city as enterprise displayed SPERETARY Windom has announced in every line and paragraph of its local its interests as to fail to appreciate the advantages brought it by a live local newspaper ought to be forgotten-ought to be dropped from the maps, and its business

From the present outlook there will be a deadlock in the New York Legislature. tiatle largea than a postage stamp. The refuse to go into a caucus where they ling. They will fight these unworthies Bunk has already commented at length rach the extension via the Little Misson- to the bitter end. Conkling cannot be upon the causes of the issuance of the orre-elected without the aid of Democrats, every Saturday-the day after publical and they cannot be expected to support the administration Republicans. The result is likely to be no election by this legislature.

> DULUTH merchants stand in their own light. They do no give their daily sufficient to support it-scarcely half the support that Bismarck men are giving the TRIBUNE, and yet the paper is creditable in every respect. Those who care for the prosperity of the city ought to mark those who do not come to the front, and when the boom comes it will be noticed that the tide that carries to prosperity strike only the liberal advertiser.

Judge Hudson is warmly received at Bismarck. Representative Williams said to the writer, "I have known Judge Hudson many years and I tell you your people will be pleased with him. He is a good lawyer, a pure and upright judge, and a high-toned christian gentleman. He will not he sitate to do right; he will be fearless in opposing wrong. He will be just and fear not." And Judge Hudson is justifying this view of his char-

Tilden thinks of opening a barrel with a view to capturing one of the New York Senatorial prizes.

JOHN LOGAN expresses admiration for Conkling, but thinks him at fault in his

CARL SCHRUE has secured control of the New York Evening Post and has as. sumed the editorial directorship.

present course.

Walter Nichols, a brakeman at Minneapolis, had his head cut off by a switch engine, on the 24th inst.

GEN. LOGAN urges Postmaster-General James to push his investigation no matter who is burt by it.

MADAME COOPER's ranche, the scene of the recent murder at Hudson, Wis., has been cremated.

Two hundred lives were lost by the collapse of an overloaded steamer at Lon-

CARL SCHURE has assumed editorial control of the New York Evening Post.

The Soverigus Who Rule.

(Mipneapolis Tribano.) Ex-President Grant, in his recent episcause he is not regarded greater than his tolvry plea for Conkling, reveals the ani-

party; greater than the President; be- mus of a disappointed partisan. Gen. mind the fact that at present he is only a private citizen, and if he publicly espouses the cause of Roscoe Conkling he will probably suffer the same fate. The American people are as yet the soverigns who rule over this nation.

LEATTECT Page

### Succesiful Bidders.

Chief Quartermaster Myer has submitted with his recommendation and approval a list of bidders for furnishing the government with post and station supplies for the ensuing year. To the local bidders of Bismarck and vicinity the fol-

lowing awards are recommended: H. F. Douglas, 792 tons of hav at Fort Yates at \$5.84 per tou, and 2,276 cords of wood at \$3.94 per cord. At Camp Porter 148 tons of hay at \$11.94 per ton.

E. M. Bennett, 10,000 pounds of bran for Fort Yates at \$1 per 100 pounds; 20,000 pounds at the same rate for Fort Lincoln; 5,000 pounds at the same rate for Camp Poplar River; 40,000 pounds. same rate for Fort Buford, and 4,000, same rate, for Fort Stevenson. All bran to be delivered

Chas. T. Hunt, 1000 cords wood at Fort Yates at \$5.721 per cord.

Geo. B. Wilson, 1,050 cords soft wood at Camp Porter at \$3.64 per cord. L. E. Shields, 674 cords soft wood at

Bad Lands at \$3.24 per cord. J. C. Rabb, 162 cords soft wood at Fort Bennett, at \$7.88 per cord, and 56 tons

hay at \$6.99 per ton. John Vanderhorck, 300 cords hard wood at \$13.50 and 655 cords soft wood at \$7.20

per cord at Fort Sisseton. W. C. Snodgrass, 413,000 pounds of oats, at \$1.59 per hundred pounds at Fort Lincoln, and 150 tons of hay at \$5.23 per ton

at Fort Stevenson. I. P. Baker, 263,000 pounds of corn for Fort Lincoln, delivered at Bismarck, for \$1.30 per hundred pounds.

O. H. Beal, 735 cords of soft wood at Fort Lincoln at \$2.49 per cord.

T. C. Power, 72,000 pounds of corn at \$1.98 per hundred at Camp Poplar River. J. B. Davidson, 950,000 pounds of oats at Fort Ellis at \$1.18½ per hundred.

J. A. McLean, 686 tons of hay at Fort Buford at \$6.69 per ton. J. B. Hubbell, 2,600 cords of wood at Fort Keogh at \$5.47 per cord, and 2,641

tons of coal at \$5.43 per ton. Hugh McGarvey, 3,500 tons of hay at Fort Keogh at \$14.93 per ton.

G. G. Gibbs, 750 tons of coal at Fort

Stevenson at \$4.07 per ton. The recommendations for supplies to be delivered at Forts Meade, Assinniboine, Totten, etc., will be made public in a few

### Good-Bye Major.

Quartermaster Kirk last evening received direct the official notice of his transfer from Bismarck to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, unofficial notice of which | turn, and must reach Farge by June 7th. would be compelled to submit to the re. he was furnished from both New York nomination of Messrs. Platt and Conk. and Chicago, some days since. The Trider and expressed regret that the west was to lose and the cast was to gain such him, nor can they be expected to help an efficient and popular officer. These city, as judged by the columns of its enregrets it can now only reiterate and will express the hope that the day of departure, not yet fixed upon, may be delayed as long as possible. Major Kirk's successor has not yet been designated.

# Here are the Candidates.

Pursuant to the notice published in the DAILY TRIBUNE, a number of the entermising Mandanites met at the court house at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to place in nomination candidates for the caucus was unusually harmonious and the following were soon placed in nomities the following were soon placed in nomitation of position of Justice of the Peace. The precinct, R. M.: Johnson and J. M. Ayers.

# LETTER-LİST.

IST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for In Bismarck (D. T., postoffice for week ending May 26, 1881, Armor Frank E. Merria Lotta

Dugan Frank. Douglas John Elston Jacob Heitamon E D Heitsmon Eddio Hatcher Wm. H Jennings John P-5 Johnson W S-2 Landamt Bundo

Meons C L

Pollard Thomas Quinu Peter inger Andrew Sunn Frank B Shushamer George Stack Lizzie Strong Mrs. L D Sharp W B Thomas Jennie—2 Wilson Chas. J Wheeler Dr. H M→3 Wilson Jack. Young Charley

(not mail carrier) Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertised."

C. A. Lounsbeury, P. M.

Gravel, diabetes, Bright's disease of the kidness, and all diseases of the kidneys and uri-naty organs permanently cared by Prof. Gull-mette's French Kidney Pad.

Nothing Short of Unmistakabe Ben efits

Conferred upon tons of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation Which Aven's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassum and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurfal, or blood disorders. Uniformly suc cessful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scroiula, Sores, Boils, Hamors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints. Femal: Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available inedictine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

For ease by all dealers. If you are troubled with fever and ague, dumb ague, billions fever, jrundice, dyspep-ia, or any disease of the liver, blood and stomach, and wish to get well, try the new remedy, Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pad. Ask your draggist for it and take no other, and it he has not get it send \$1.50 in a letter to the French l'ad Co.. Toledo, O., and receive one by return mail.

JUDGE HUDSON.

[Continued from First Page.]

think of the country between here and Fargo? As you leave Fargo do you not begin to feel inspired, elated, and overjoyed as the train pushes on toward this the seat of destiny—this peroid at the end of the index finger of fate—this exclamation point of the 19th century—this future great metropolis, shrouded with prosperity, the queen of the longest navigable river in the world, surrounded on all sides with rich mines, extensive grazing lands, and the largest and most productive farms on the continent.

Judge Hudson-From Fargo to Jamestown the country is really beautiful. From Jamestown here! it' is different than I had anticipated, but the land I consider better than in the Red River valley, because it is more uneven and relling. It is simply wonderful. Eastern people cannot realize it. I have often read of this great valley and its prairie lands, but I did! not half realize all that I have already seen. People read of the great Palrymple farm, but even the character of the soil.

Reporter-It is understood that you were compelled to stop in Fargo on your way here. You know there is the period of purgatory through which all are suppos ed to pass before reaching the haven of perfect bliss. How does Fargo and Bismarck compare?

Judge Hudson—Fargo is a wonderful city and is very enterprising, but has not the advantages of location that is bestowed upon Bismarck. The country is too low. It don't compare for natural beauty with Bismarck. Fargo would be all right if it had any high ground or material to grade and build up its streets, but it has absolutely nothing for such purposes. Take Milwaukee for instance. The original site of the city was a marsh -a regular duck pond-but they graded down the high bluffs and actualy manufactured streets and land, and soil, and now it is a very beautiful city. Fargo cannot do that, and Bismarck has no

it lacks something, I can't tell exactly what, but it is dull and backward as companed with other cities of its size. Reporter-How long shall you proba-

necessity for so doing. Now there is

Yankton that city has a fine location, but

ble remain in Bismarck? Judge Hudson-I couldn't possibly remain longer than a week from Saturday, but I am fearful that we can't finish the court business by that time, The lawyers say that they can finish the railroad damage suit, set for June 1st, in two days, but if they get through with it in four days, it will be a new experience for me in such cases. I desire if possible to stop ene day in Jamestown on my re-The conversation with Judge Hudson was continued at length, during which he took occasion to speak, in complimentary terms, of the entermise exhibited by

Bismarck business men, expressed his surprise at the evident prosperty of the terprising daily paper, and asked about the liver trade and the extent of navigation above this point. After securing the promise of another

interview when Judge Hudson shall have become better acquainted with Bismarck, the newspaper representative withdrew.

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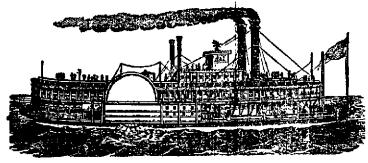
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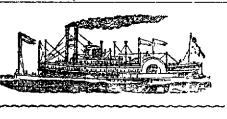
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Apply to JOS. LEIGHTON Mng'r, St. Paul Or W. B. JORDAN, Fort Buford. STEAMERS:

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N. P. Perkins, of Standing Rock, 18 in the city.

W., W. Cook, Jr., Chicago, is registered at the Bheridan. R. N. Bray, of Fargo, is registered at

the Merchants. John H. Ruports of St. Louis, Mo., is

at the Merchants. L M. Harriman, of the Hay Creek farm, is in the city.

Wm. Cannon, Fort A. Lincoln, was in the city last evening,

H. Morgan, roadmaster of the west side, is 14 the city attending court S E. Snider and wite, Ft. Peck, M T.,

are registered at the Merchants. Wm. Courtney en route to Miles City on next boat, is at the Merchants.

F. F. Gerard came over from Fort Lin-

coin this week to see "Cricket." J. D. James, of Mineral Point, Wis., is in the city on his way to the Hills,

Mrs. J. V. Quinby and two children, of Michigan City, Ind., are in Bismarck.

B S. Whitsell and J. S. Warn from the west side arrived in the city Tuesday. Lieut. F. W. Mansfield, Eleventh Infactry, bound for up river, came in yesterday.

Rolt, Palton, of St. Paul, is partaking of three square meals a day at the Mer-

W. L.Lipscombe, King William coanty, Val, en route to Fort Stevenson, is at the

Lawyer Bill, of Jamestown, and wife, came up Monday. Mr. Bill is interested in court matters.

Sargeants Francis, Stacy and Ed. Haw are at the Merchants. Haw is going to Saratoga on a furlough. W. R Stark and Wm. Rowe, St, Paul,

are in the city. They are making the Merchants to eur headquarters. Elijah Loley and M. Lang, County Commissioners of Morton County, came

over to the metropolis Wednesday. Mgor Cornel, Seventeenth Infantry, arrived how Fort Totten last evening. He

goes to For Missoula on court duty. Judge Bowen and bride (nee Miss Olive Green) arrived from the east Tuesday

stel received numerous congratulations. Geo A. Sweet, wife and children, of Santiago, Minn., son of Col. Geo. W.

Sweet, of this city, are at the Merchants. M. B. Doyle and T. J. Mitchell, citizens of Man an, came over Monday. Doyle got the creakship of the Morton county

Lieut Brewer, Seventeenth Infantry, is in the city enroute from Fort Yates to St. Paul where he will spend a short va-

A daughter of Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, is one of the passengers of the Batchelor, bound

Capt E. L. Haggins, Second Cavalry, cause in on last evenings train, and left Thursday for Keogn, via Steamer Batchelor.

Col. E. Butler, Fifth Infantry, and family arrived from the east last evening. They left for Keogh Thursday on the

Bachelor. Mrs. J. A. Rea and son returned from Phica, N. Y., Monday after an absence of two years. They will resume

housek ceping. Miss Maggie Nash, a fair representative of the enterprise of Minneapolis, is in the city on her way to Miles City, where she

will engage in business. J. L. Morris, W. F. Tye, M. Kennedy, W. H. Grant, of the Canadian surveying party, en route for Bow river, near Fort Walsh, are at the Merchants.

D. L. M. Maus, U. S. A., for some time post Surgeon at Fort Yates, leaves this merning for Philadelphia, having been transferred from this department.

Maj. A. A. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, was a passenger on Wednesday's train. He goes to Fort Missoula as chief advocate of a court which convenes there

Miss Hathaway, of Boston, sister of Lieut, Hathaway, Fifth Infantry, arrived Tuesday. She was the guest of Major Kirk, and left on the Batchelor yesterday for Fort Keogh.

Leave of absence for six months on sur repu's vertificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the Misseuri, has been granted Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Hudson, Jr., Sixth Infantry

Capt. Geo. D. Moore, father of Frank Moore, post trader at Cantonment Little Missouri, came in Monday. Mr. Moore is just recovering from a severe illness, a fact over which his friends rejoice.

C. D. Hurlbert, of Fargo, who lost a legwhile working in the yard of the North Pacific culroad at this place some time ago, is in the city attending to matters in relation to his suit against the company for damages.

Gen. J. W. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, inspector of cavalry in the military division of the Missouri, arrived from Chicago on Monday's train. He will visit all Dakota and Montana posts where the seventh and second cavalry is stationed.

Gen. W. P. Carlin, for a number of years post commander at Fort Yates,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

spent last evening in Bismarck, and leaves this morning for Columbus Barracks. where he has recently been ordered. Gen. Carlin will carry with him the well wishes of hosts of western friends.

Frank Beard and Fred Pratt, of Fayette ville. N. Y., arrived in Bismarck last evening, having peen induced to try western life by the seductive influence of the Tribung mailed to them by a friend and recent arrival. They will make some kind of a business venture in Bismarck.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry M. Black, Eighteenth Infantry, has been ordered to report in person to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, New York city, for assignment to the command of the depot at David's Island, New York Harbor, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gibert, Seventh Infantry.

N. C.Lawrence has been appointed agent for the Glendive Townsite Co'y., and for the North Pacific Company, for the sale of Glendive town lots. Persons wishing to make investments in the coming metropolis of the Yellowstone country, should communicate with him at Glendive, M. T. Mr. Lawrence will be found the right man in the right place. He is a man of integrity, quick to comprehend and act. He will give entire satisfaction in the position to which he has been assigned, and the Tribuni commends him to those who want to invest in that region.

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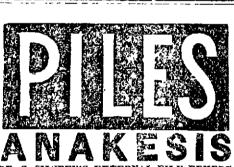
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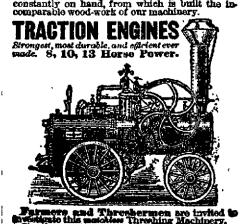


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Judge Buchanna, havver, Toledo, O., says:

One of P. of. Outlinett of French Kidney Pads
cured me of L. others of three week's time. My
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George Vetter, a. d., Toledo, O., says: I suffired for three years with pois us and Kidney
Disease, and often had to go about on crutches
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ing from tunnert is French kidney. Pad four
works. TESTINONIALS FROM THE PROPLE.

works. Squire N. G. Scott, Schwart O. writes: I have been a great suffix for 15 years with Bright's Disease of the Kluneys. For weeks at a time was anable to get oversibed, took barrels of me herne, but the eggs 'me only temporary refter. I wore two of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and now I know I am entitely Mrs. Hellen Jerome, Toledo, O., says: For

Mrs. Hellen Jerome. Totedo, O., says: For years i have been commed, a great part of the time, to my bed with Lacorrhea and female weakness! I wore one of Guilmette's Kniney Pads and was cured in one month.

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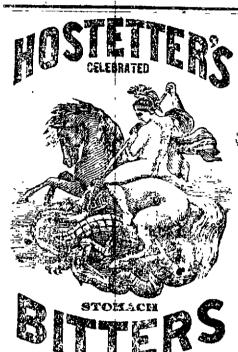
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IMPERFECT PAGE

# THE CALIFORNIA SENATOR.

How Gen. Miller Was More Than A. Match · For a Massachusetts Senator. From San Francisco paper.

The Chinese treaty has been ratified by the Senate of the United States, only four members dissenting. Whatever credit belongs to this achievement belongs to the Republican Senator from California, and it must be conceded to him.

In connection with the debate in the senate there occurred an incident that stamps our senator as one of quick perception and of ready retort. The senator from Massachusetts-indulging himself in such scriptural quotations as delight a certain class of the Puritan descendants—undertook to prove by the Bible that God, in His infinite indiscrimination, had the divine purpose of settling California and its adjacent states and territories with barbarians and idolworshippers, and with the heathen who deny His existence and hold in utter contempt His moral and social laws. "Senator Hoar," says the dispatch, "had brought one of his glowing periods to a close with the scriptural quotation, 'For God hath made of one blood all nations of the earth,' when General Miller exclaimed: Go on—quote the remainder of the sentence.' There is no more of it,' said Hoar. Oh, yes, there is, rejoined General Miller, for the Apostle Paul said in addition to the words which the senator has quoted, "and hath determined the bounds of their habitation." This was greeted by the This was greeted by the Senate with peals of laughter, overwhelming the Massachusetts senator with confusion. He questioned the accuracy of the quotation. General Miller, producing a copy of the Holy Word, and turning to St. Paul's speech on Mars Hill, read the whole passage, leaving the senator from Massachusetts to hang upon whichever horn of the dilemma he should find most comfortable to him. He was either ignorant of the entire passage of the eloquent Apostle, or he had willfully misquoted it. The treaty passed, and Mr. Hoar is now at liberty to invite to his home in Massachusetts the Chinese prostitute of California.

## How Long Man May Live.

It was Prof. Hufeland's opinion-that the limit of possible human life might be set down at 200 years; and this on the general principle that the life of a creature is eight years of its period of growth. That which is quickly formed quickly perishes, and the earlier complete developement is reached the soener bodily decay ensues. More women reach old age than men, but more men attain remarkable longevity than woman. Some animals grow to be very old. Horned animals live shorter lives than those without horns, fierce longer than timid, amphibious longer than those which inhabit the air. The varacions pike exhists, it is said, to an age of 150 years; the turtle is good for 100 years or more, and among birds the golden eagle is known to have lived nearly 200 years, while the sly and sombre crow reaches the venerable age of a century. Passing up in the scale of life to man, and skipping the patriarchs, we find many recorded instances of longevity among the classic Greeks and Romans. Pliny notes that in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, in the year 76, there were 124 men living in the limited area between the Apennines and the Po of 140 and 4 over 135. Cicero's wife lived to Luceja, played in public as late as her 112th year. Coming down to more recent times, the most notable authentic instance great age is that of-Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, England, who died in 1670 169 years old. He was a fishat the age of loo across rapid rivers. Another historic case day laborer, who lived to the age of 152 his second wife, and still at 130 he could 152d year Parr went up to London to exhibit himself to the king. It proved an unlucky visit, for, violating the abstemious habit of a century and a half, the old man feasted so freely on the royal victuals that he soon died, merely of a plethora. On examination his internal organs proved to be in excellent condition, and there was no reason why he should not have lived much longer save for his unfortunate taste of royal hospitality. Prof. Hufeland's roll of centenarians includes many more remarkable cases.

# Facetious Things.

"Well, I'm getting about tired of this 'ere life," said an ultra speciman of the genus trainp. "Going half-starved one day and drenched to the skin another; sleeping one night in a barn, the next under a hedge and the third in the lock-up; this life isn't what it used to be. Tell yer what it is, boys, if't wasn't for the looks of the thing I'd go to work."

Amiable husband (who has just finished moving)—"They came along with the third load, and that load went to the garret.' Husband-"And where is my pipe?" Wife -"You'll find it in one of the barrels of crockery in the cellar. "Husband-"And where is my comb and hair brush?" Wife -- "Jane packed them in the kitchen stove with the children's shoes." Husband (mentally soliloquizing)-"What a woman my wife is! She never went to college and yet she knows everything." [Brooklyn Eagle.A New York Times man, while crara-

ming himself at a rural table, thoughtlessly asked for salad oil, and after having explained what he meant, he heard the attendant say to her companions: "That fellow eats grease on his lettis."

'I don't like whist, it requires so much thought; in fact, I never was good at cards. Do you suppose there is any game I could learn to play well?" asked Miss Oldgirl. "Oh, yes," replied her partner, who was not very happy after numerous lost rubbers, "there is old maid, you know." "Oh, what a rogue you are, Mr. Playwell!" exclaimed Miss Oldgirl, with a smile that was intended to be sweet; but for some reason or other she had "a real good cry" that evening when she got alone, the entertainment being interspersed with such adjectives as 'ugly," "hateful" and "disagreeable" in connection with the name of Playwell.

### Anthracite Coal in Mexico. From the Coal Trade Journal.

The finding of anthracite coal on the Pacific coast is apparently settled. Extensive deposites of anthracite coal that will compare advantageously with Pennsylvania coal have been explored over a large area in Sonora, Mexico. This coal has been used for two years at a silver mine in the interior. Recently by the removal of the Apache Indians this section of Sonora, with its valuable gold, silver and coal mines has been opened to enterprise. The first discovery was made in La Barranca jurisdiction in the district of Ures, on the Yaqui river, about 120 miles from its mouth and about the same distance from the frontier of Arizona. The coal seems to thin out very rupidly going south of this point, so that scientific research has failed to follow it farther south of good quality or

Philadelphia parties have secured about 800,00 acres of lands, and propose constructing a railroad whose franchise is already assured them, that will extend from Arizona directly through these continuous deposits and to the gulf of California. These parties hold also the extensive discoveries north of

Tucson recently mentioned in this journal. There are no gold or silver mines in our country to compare in value with these coal mines, when we remember that the best quality of coal on the Pacific coast is worth \$15a ton, at San Francisco, and that no works will for a long time be required for mining the coal found at La Barranca, lying as it does on the slopes of the mountain, we may well say that if the reports are correctly stated, it is impossible to estimate the value of this bonanza.

### To A FRIEND.

'I never thought thee like the branching vine, Within those swelling veins The generous blood, mellowed by golden suns, Quickenedby summer rains,

Should ripen to luxuriant fruit, Wherefrom I hoped to press' The strong, sweet draught that on my lips hath So oft to bitterness.

never asked of thee the sparkling cup, Brimming with liquid fire, That should intoxicate my kindled soul With passionate desire,

But I have found thee like the spreading tree Neath which white blossoms grow, At whose brown foot the waters of a spring With ceaseless murmur flow.

In whose cool shadow I have ever known Rest from the heat of day,— And so I pray that God may bless thee, friend, May keep thee thus for aye!'

### A VITAL SUBJECT.

"The Kind of Women Men Marry"...Further Views from One Who Thinks He Knows Something About It.

It is said that marriages are made in heaven, but I am quite sure that were heaven allowed to argue its own defence, it would most politely decline such responsibility. It is a time-honored adage, to be sure, but, like many old, long-unquestioned theories in medicine, is apt to fall to the ground upon receiving due attention, and certainly our faith in the infalibility of the heavenly powers would receive many a rude shock could we bring ourselves to believe that all the ill-assorted unions upon this earth were due to their mature deliberation and dispensation. Ouida was never on a better track than when she took five hundred pages or so to illustrate the truth of the saying: "A young man married is a man that's married," for undoubtedly to this fact alone is owing the unfortunate results of many matches. 'A man's ideal at twentytwo or twenty-three is in no way similar to that at thirty, but at the former age, being young, hot-blooded, he falls in love with a pretty face and amiable disposition, proposes, and, if eligible, is accepted. During the next seven or eight years, if he be a man of intellect, he awakens slowly to the ideabeing young he is not apt to be awakened at once—that the woman he has married. although she may be as pretty as ever, as 100 years and upward, three of whom were sweet as ever, is in no way suited to him as a companion. Some men have forbearance the age of 103, and the Roman actress. and nobility enough to conceal from their wives the fact of their disappointment, but man is a selfish animal at best, and such exceptions are rare.

Later on perhaps he meets the woman whom he recognizes as his equal in every respect, with whom he fee an entire sympathy of the brain as well as of the heart; a woman even prettier perchance than his is that of Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, a wife-I am no defender of ugly womenand younger in years, and ages beyond in years. When more than 120 he married intellect and force of character—the woman, in short, in whom he recognizes his ideal. swing the scythe and wield the flail with There can be no happinness in marriage the best of his fellow laborers. In his unless there be entire intellectual sympaunless there be entire intellectual sympathy and equality. A marriage founded on respect and admiration, of mental powers is apt to turn out far better than that which has nothing but love for its foundation. Unfortunately very bright girls are not apt to attract men of near their own age. Their brightness too often finds an outlet in sarcasm, a sharpness of repartee, and perhaps a touch of pedantry. They recover when they have seen more of the world and human nature, but it does injure while it lasts not only hiding the latent, undeveloped powers beneath, but what is worse, mak-

ing the young men afraid of them. A moderately pretty but choroughly a iable girl, a girl who never gets into a temper or says disagreeable things, a girl in whose company one need make no effort and stall not appear a fool, is apt to make far more havoc in a young man's heart than her clever sister. Her youthful admirer is attracted by her innocence, by her freshness, both of character and appearance, and imagines himself hopelessly, irretrievably in love. He marries in spite of the warning of his friends that he is "too young," is happy for a while in her unvarying sweetness of disposition-unless that, too, prove a delusion and a snare—and, later on, finds out his mistake. Perhaps, as he grows older, he realizes that he has abilities above the common, ambition developes itself, and as his desire increases to make his name known among men, he finds himself hampered with a large family and a woman who has degenerated into a mere mother of his children, nothing more. Then he meets the woman who, if he had waited, would have been, not only a companion but a help to him in the thousand ways in which a clever woman can help an ambitious, rising man, and he curses his luck. Therefore it is not so bad a thing as mothers, especially, usually think,

for a young man to fall in love with a mar-

ried woman. He can not marry her, no

matter how much he would like to, and,

lack of possession keeping love alive for a

considerable length of time, he does not

recover from the attack until his character and experience are more matured. Then, when he is ready to fall in love again, he is more ant to know what he wants. It would not be a bad idea were there a law prohibiting any man marrying before he is thirty, for not until then, has he really arrived at years of discretion, whatever he may think to the contrary. I have heard mothers say that they would be glad to have their | sons marry as soon as they became of age, and while still unversed in the ways of this wicked world. But I doubt whether they are right. A man is bound to sow his wild oats at some period or other, if he does not in the beginning he most assuredly will later on. Every man must have his fling, and it is better to let him have it at once and have done with it. Moreover, when a man marries se youngeven if, not possessing any particular mental capacity himself, he never discovers any inferiority in his wife-he is apt to get tired of all other vanities but the one he has chosen. He marries, also, merely because hè is "in love," and before the pleasures of

the world have ceased to be fresh and palatable to him. After the first glamour has worn, he finds it possible to see beauties in other faces beside the particular one of which he is the happy possessor. He meets other women whom, if he could not leve, he would at in paying quantity. Going north the seams | least like the opportunity of studying; and tend into Arizona, the coal meanwhile of passing unlimited hours in their society

ures and thoroughly good times from which he has debarred himself for the sake of a milk-and-water prettiness which is already beginning to wear off. Then eventually, if he have money enough, he is bound to finish the sowing of that proverbial crop; he may wait twenty years, but finish it he will. If any one doubts the truth of this assertion, let him look around at some of our illustrious contemporaries. Meniwho either married young, or else were forced to walk a chalked line on account of poverty, now, in the days of their wealth and gray hairs, are madder and more disreputable than the worst of their sons.—Argonaut.

### Dana's Picture of Cuba.

The recent visit of Mr. Dans to Cuba has been made profitable to the readers of the Sun. In a little over three-columns he has presented a picture of what he calls "one of the finest lands under the light of the sun, which could not be surpassed. Every paragraph is pregnant with facts, the clearness of whose statement might afford a good m odel for young journalists, who are apt to multiply words needlessly. The conclusions which are to be inferred

from Mr. Dana's statements are: First—That the emancipation of the slaves has worked well. "The former slaves everywhere do their work as well as before. Indeed, I was told that they do it much better; and I could not learn of a single instance in which any trouble had arisen from the change in their relations. The receipts of wages afford a stimulus which they ardently appreciate. Spaniards long resident in the island, who had always been strenuous opponents of abolition, ad-

mitted to me that the success of the measure is complete. Indeed, the fact that whereas under slavery a considerable proportion of the sugar crop was annually destroyed by incendiary fires, while under freedom such incendiarism is thus far unknown, is more conclusive on this point than the mere opinions of any number of

persons. Second-The people are burdened by taxation imposed to pay the vast expense of subduing them.

Third-They are still more burdened by the system of import duties that is devised to give Spain a monopoly of the Cuban trade. For instance, "while Spanish fleur imported into Cuba in a Spanish vessel pays \$2.25 a barrel import duty, American flour in an American vessel pays \$5.50. Spanish lard pays two cents and three-quarters a kilogramme; American lard fourteen cents and a half. Spanish cheese pays three cents and seven-twentieths per kilogramme; American cheese, eleven cents and four-fifths. From Spain, household furniture pays nine cents per kilogramme, from the United States, thirty-two cents. Corned beef from Spain pays seven-tenths of a cent; from America, eight cents and seven-twentieths. Salt fish from Spain pays seven-tenths of a cent; from America, two cents and nine-twentieths. Windowglass from Spain pays one cent and threetenths; from America, four cents and seventwenticths.

Fourth-the Cubans see no hope for release from the Spanish greed in revolution. They have had enough of that remedy. "I did not'-says Mr. Dana- "converse with a Cuban who was not quick and ardent in assuring me that the only hope of the people is in annexation to the United Statesin free trade with the republic to which they sell their products and from which they draw their supplies.

· Fifth—it will surprise many readers to learn that Cuba is one of the healthiest countries. Even the chronic danger of Havana from yellow fever might be largely reduced, if her sewage was discharged where the currents would carry it out to sea. Sixth—Cuba lacks good roads. The country roads are "httle better than cattle paths.

Seventh—The sugar culture has reached perfection in Cuba. In Matanzas, especally "every foot of earth is utilized. The whole surface is covered with sugarсаье, except the wide  $\mathbf{and}$ grassy roadways that are left between the broad squares or planted land. There are no waste places and no weeds. As far as the eye can reach, the masses of sugar-cane—very similar to fields of Indian corn, but taller and denser in verdure-are waving in the breeze. The landscape is dotted with palm trees and broken here and there with the mansion houses, sugar works and gardens of the plantations. It is a scene of wonderful beauty. There are pictures in nature that are grander and more startling, but none more lovely to the eye or more pleasant in the memory.

This is a suggestive and encouraging picture. Cuba offers rare fascinations for our diplomacy. Not of the old filibuster, "Ostend Manifesto," sort, but a steady, patient, discreetand kindly endeaver, on the part of government, to make it an object for Spain "open up" Cuba to American trade, settlement, activity and enterprise. We could easily afford to pay Spain \$100,000,000 for abandoning her old colony policy of mo-nopoly, as regards the United States. And Spain needs the money.

# Hindoos Adopting Christianity.

From the London Times. The followers of Keshub Chunder Sen have made another step in advance. On Sunday, the 6th of March, the sacrament was administered in the spirit of the early church, though in a form differing from that adopted in Europe. The Hindoo Apostles of Christ, as they call themselves, gathered after prayer in the dinner hall, and sat upon the floor on the bare ground. Rice was brought in on a silver plate and water

in a goblet. The minister then read the words from Luke xxii., "And he took the bread and gave thanks," etc. A prayer was then offered asking a blessing on the sacramental rice and water: "Touch this rice and this water, O Holy Spirit, and turn their gross material substance into sanctifying spiritual forces, that they may upon entering our system be assimilated to it as the flesh and the blood of all the saints in Christ Jesus. Satisfy the hunger and thirst of our souls with the rice food and drink Thou hast placed before us. Invigorate us with Christ forces, and nourish us with saintly life." After the rice and water had been blessed, they were served in small quantities to those present. Men ate and drank reverently, so did the women and children, and they blessed God, the God of prophet

# A Free Translation.

rom the Cincinnati Gazette. Lawyer Benham, of the old Cincinnati bar, was an orator and was "very fond of showing off his classical learning before a jury. In a murder trial, in defending the prisoner, he warned the jury not to allow public opinion, which was against his cli-

ent, to influence their verdict. "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, in concluding his appeal, "give up, drop entirely all feeling in this important matter and be like the ancient Roman in his adherence to truth, who, in its defense, most eloquently declared; "Amicus Cato, amicus Pluto, amicus Cicero, sed major veritas.'" ["I am a friend to Cato, a friend to Plato, a friend to Cicero, but a greater friend to truth."] The next morning the lawyer found himself reported in the newspaper

# AT THE BESTAURANT.

It is the pretty waiter girl, :
She's one among a score;
And 'tis not that I love them less, But Oh, I love her more!

From the Boston Courier.

Down to the festive board I sit; She stands behind my chair; I catch the slight suggestive cough That tells me she is there.

My pretty, pretty waiter girl!
She hath a pleasant voice:
Of chops and steaks, of rish and fowl
She biddeth me make choice. I ponder on my little joke While fingering the menu; Then: "If I were to order duck, I might, perhaps, get you.

Her eyes are on the tablecloth; Their glance, it is severe; 'Or, should I call for venison "Tvere you again, my dear."
She wears the lofty look of one
Who seartheth the top shelf; "Pray do not ask for goose," says she;
"For you might get—yourself."

### ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROMANCE.

A Story of the Miner-How a Gambler Sac rificed Himself For a Friend. Lock Malone in Californian.

Did I know Sandy Bill? Well, I should say so! Smartest and ugliest man ever on the frontier. Knew him first in Dead Men's gulch when they found the placers there. Bill came down to wash dirt, but he soon got tired of that and took to cards. strong enough for them. He used to say after he got right bad that the black spots stained his heart and the red ones his hands. He was sullen-like at times, and then there was trouble. He'd pull a gun quicker than a flash, and there would be cold meat for the coroner in the wink of an

eye. Bad man Bill was. They wanted to get him off the gulch once, and the camp council held a meeting on it, but the undertaker got the council drunk and made em vote that Bill should stay. He was good for one branch of busi-

ness at least. Bill was cross-eyed, and when he got right med it used to make the fellows feel queer all round. They couldn't understand exactly whom he was mad at, for his eye would take in all sides of the room, which made it sorter awkward. He shot a fellow once and got off on the plea that it was an accident on this account. Four men swore that he was looking right at them, and that his gun went off in the other direction. The court allowed that a man couldn't be hung because of an infirmity, but said that if such an accident happened again an overruling providence would rake in another prominent citizen. For you see there wasn't any getting away from Bill's straight shooting, even if he had crooked eyes. When he had the drop on a man you could bet on a funeral with the same Christian confidence that you could an four

But Bill went under, and in a queer way, too. It was after they had found some gold lodes of the free mining quartz above the gulch and the camp had become town. Bill was running a bank above the Nugget saloon and he made it pay big. One day a feller walked into town all rags and miserly, and went into the bank. Bill was keeping cases, and the minute he saw the stranger he jumped up and walked over to him. There was some talk and they shook hands. Then Bill came back to the table leading the stranger. "Boys," said he. when I was sick this man doctored me: when I crawled but of a rebel stockade in Macon and tried to get north he helped me. My friends are his friends. His enemies are my cnemies. No matter how the cards run, half I've got is his." Then Bill

set down, for Bill wasn't much of a talker. The next day the stranger came out in a different outfit, but it didn't help his looks much. There was something mean about his eyes that looked like the devil's trademark. He had a noisy, blustering way about him and nobody took to Bill's pet. And it wasn't a good day for Bill when he came either, for everything seemed to go wrong. The stranger spent an awful sight of money, and it all came from Bill. He used to cut up and make bad breaks about the bank, but Bill took it all and never said a word. If any of the boys growled he'd take in three angles of the room with his eyes, and that settled matters. If they talked with him he'd just shrug his shoul-

ders and say he was of age. One day, though, Bill's bank closed. Nobody knew what it meant for awhile, but when "Georgia"—that's what they called the stranger-didn't turn up, it got whispered about that he had gathered up all the loose scads and skipped. Bill would never say so, though. He would not talk about it at all. He just soaked his watch and went it for another pile, with two expressigns in his eyes, one harder than the other. About "Georgia" he never opened his

mouth. He got to drinking pretty hard after that, but his luck was big. It was hard to tell how much he won, for he would not talk about it, but he made a big winning, and must have made a nice little pile. He never said anything to any one, and didn't want any friends. Things went on in this way for some time after "Georgia" left and then there was an excitement. Two bronches had been stolen above camp, and the thief was caught and brought into town. It was "Georgia," looking more hang-dog than ever. As soon as Bill heard it he went to the owners of the stock and offered them double the price not to prosecute. They took it and agreed, but the thing had raised such a row that a trial was bound to come off anyhow. It didn't though. The day set "Georgia" escaped jail and got away scot free. There was a good deal of talk about it, and the next time Bill was seen on the streets it was noticed that he didn't wear his watch. He bet low at the tables

that evening, too. That changed his luck, and when a gambler's luck changes he's gone. The cards never turn up right if they've got out of the habit. It was bad on Bill. He drank harder and looked hard. He wore his clothes good deal longer than he used, and whea the snow began to fly he was on the street without an overcoat. No one could help him; he wouldn't have it. He lived over a little dive on an off street, and didn't allow anybody to come near his room. He was surley and bitter ugly, and when he got into a row with a man he used to beat him with anything he could lay his hands on. He never did that in his better days. He'd just shoot and be done with it. So all the boys sort of kept away from him for he had a bad name. When he played at all it was with a tinhorn crowd, and queer stories came to be circulated after a time. There was a good deal of "holding up" in those days and people got an idea that Bill might be doing some of it, At any rate a man was killed in front of Bill's place early one morning, and when the crowd came up and found Bill there it was quick enough to think that he had done it. He had been seen with the dead man the night before, and there was another man all muffled with him, but Bill wouldn't say as follows: "Advocate Benham, the who he was. Fact is, he wouldn't answer great orator, closed his great speech to the any questions at all, and when the trial however, growing semi-anthracite, but of unreproved. Also, he looks back with jury by eloquently disclaiming: 'I may came it didn't take the jury long to bring in cent. Sunday, and did not discover his been passexcellent quality for steam-making and for many a sigh of regret at his crop of wild cuss Cato, I may cuss Plato, I may cuss plato bring in cent. Sunday, and did not discover his been passexcellent quality for steam-making and for many a sigh of regret at his crop of wild cuss Cato, I may cuss plato, I m

ought to be an example. There was one queer thing about it, though. The murder-ed man had a lot of mony, but there was not a nickel on Bill. After the verdict there was an attempt on some of Bill's old friends to get a pardon, but he wouldn't have it. He said he was ready and willing to hang, and wanted the show to end as soon as possible. The only thing he seemed uneasy about was as to whether any one else was suspected, and he would ask cautious questions about what people thought and what the theories concerning the murder were. The day before the hanging he wrote a letter, put it in an envelope and addressed it, and then put both in a blank envelope. He gave this to Reddy Jim, one of his old-time pards, and told him not to take off the blank envelope until after he was dead, and deliver the letter inside to where it was addressed, and keep his month about the whole business. Reddy promised, and the next day Bill was hung and

died game. After he was dead Reddy took off the blank envelope and read the address. It was to "Georgia." That made him curious, and the letter burned his hands. He had always had an idea that there was something behind the murder which Bill was trying to conceal, and he thought that this letter might tell what it was. So, after holding it for four days, he gave it to the sheriff, who opened it. This is what was

Dear Old Pard:-The game's square, You saved me and I've saved you. I ain't mad or hurt because you didn't come back and take the murder off my shoulders, for I wanted to get through anyhow. The cards were against me and there's no use fighting But cards got away with him. He was not luck. I only write this to tell you that some of the d-d fools about here may think queer of the business and look into it, so get as far out of the way as you can. You had better go home and drop your way of life. There, ain't no good in it. Good-bye, "BILL."

That let in a lot of light. "Georgia" had silled the man and Bill shouldered the blame. They tried to find him, but he was gone. He had put out for it when Bill was first tried. They never heard of him again.

### A BOY'S LOVES.

From the Youth's Companion. When I am big I will marry Kit'y, But Kitty slapped me and ran away, And while I wept for mysent, in pity I made up my mind I would marry May.

For May was gentle and May was tender. Yet likely she put my offer by; I am engaged to Georgie Bender: Perhaps I'll take you if he should die."

By and by I met Jennie Blatchell; Jennie was thirteen and I was ten used to carry her books and satchel And made up my mind to marry Jen.

But Jennie, her reign was quickly over, And Kate, my cousin, became my Fate; said: "I'll propose, like a brave, true lover, As soon as ever I graduate."

Alas! when I took out my clean diploma, The darling girl was about to start On her wedding trip with young Will de Roma, And no one knew of my broken heart!

At one-and-twenty again love found me, But the angel face and meek blue eyes, And the threads of the golden hair that loven me, Went fading back into Paradise!

Hark! into the house Lu, Kate and Harry, With shout and scamper from school hav

And a girl I never had meant to marry Is wife and mother of my home.

# The Same Old Round.

Brooklyn Eagle. "Could I see the editor?" she asked, looking around for him and wondering what was going on under his table.

"Eh! yes, I'm him," responded the editor, evolving himself and slipping a cork into his vest pocket. "What can I do for

"I am a student at Packer Institute." responded the blushing damsel, "and I have written a little article on 'Our Schoo Days,' which I would like to have published in the Brooklyn Eagle, if you think it good

enough." "Certainly," replied the editor, gazing in unconscious admiration upon the beautifus face before him. "Does it commence 'Our school days? how the words linger in sweet cadences on the strings of memory!' Is that the way it runs?"

"Why, yes," responded the beaming girl. "Then it goes on, 'How we look, forward from them to the time when we shall

look back to them!" 'How did you know?" "Never mind," said the editor, with the

engaging smile which has endeared him to the citizens of Brooklyn. "After that mate friend of Edgar Allan Poe. He pubcomes, 'So sunshiny! So gilded with the pleasures that make youth happy, they have flown into the immutable past and come to us in after life only as echoes in the caves of sweet recollection.' Isn't that it?" "It certainly is," answered the astonished

girl, radiant with delight. "How could you know what I had written?" 'Then it changes from the piannissimo and becomes more tender. The roses of

friendship are withering, but may we not hope that they will bloom again as we reremember the affection that bound us here and made' "No, you're wrong there," and the soft

eyes looked disappointed. "Is it 'Hope on, hope ever?" asked the

"That comes in further on. You had it nearly right. It is the dun shadows close around us. The flowers of friendship are sleeping, but not withered, and will bloom again in the affectionate remembrance of the chains that bound us so lightly.'

'Strange that I should have made that mistake," said the editor musingly. "I never missed on one bofore. From there it goes, 'schoolmates, let as live so that all our days shall be as radiant as those we have known here, and may we pluck happiness from every bush, forgetting never that the thorns are below the roses, and pitying those whose hands are bruised in the march through life.'"

"That's it!" exclaimed the delighted girl. "And then comes 'Hope on, hope ever."
"Sure's you'er born!" cried the editor, blushing with pleasure, and once more on the right track. "Then it runs: 'And as for you, teachers dear!' "Yes, yes, you're right," giggled the girl.

I can't see how you found me out! Would you like to print it?" and her face assumed ! an anxious shade. "Certainly," said the editor. "I'll say it's

by the most promising young lady in Brooklynn, the daughter of an esteemed citizen and a lady who has already taken a high social rank!

"That finishes the school commencements at one sweep," sighed the editor gloomily, as the fair vision floated out. Can't see how I made that blunder about the shadows and roses and friendship. Either I'm getting old or some of the girls have struck out something original. Here, Swipes, tell the foreman to put this slush in the next tax sales supplement," and the editor felt in his hair for the cork, and wonders what had happened to his memory.

The pastor of a Detroit congregation took the wrong sermon to church on a recent Sunday, and did not discover his mistake until he rose to speak. He then

remain teither the organist must entertain you with his instrument for five minutes while the sermon is sent for, or the congregation must be dismissed. I think w'ed better have the organ." Thereupon the organ was played and a solo sung, until the missing manuscript was secured.

### Miscellaneous Matter.

From 1804 to 1807 inclusive 202 cargoes of negro slaves were brought into Charles ton, S. C. Of these slaves 3914 were sold for account of persons residing in Bristol, R. I.; 3488 for Newport, R. I.; 556 for Providence, R. I.; 280 for Warren, R. I.; 200 for Boston, Mass.; and 250 for Hartford, Ct.

A lover's pun: "Maggie, dear, if I should attempt to spell cupid why could I not get beyong the first syllable?" Maggie gave it up; whereupen William said, when I come to c u, of course I cannot go further." Maggie said she thought that was the nicest conundrum she had ever heard .- Buffalo Express.

An Indiana girl last year cultivated, harvested, threshed and sold 350 bushels of wheat. She has just bought a sulky plow and will extend her work. That's the kind of a girl for you to marry, young man. There's no foolishness or flummery there. The various railroads running into Jersey City are said to own about \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 worth of property there which

is exempt from municipal taxation, and the anti-monopoly leagues are devising means to make them pay their share of such taxa-The Engineering News thinks that the great railroad crash in England, under Hudson, styled the railway king, is re-called by existing speculation. Hudson called by existing speculation. used to make \$500,000 a day by the rise of shares in the lines he controlled. In 1845 more than \$60,000,000 were subscribed in

England by all classes of people for rail-

road shares; but the famine swiftly fol-

lowed, and after \$800,000,000 had been ac-

tually expended on railroals, a commercial

pinic set in, followed by the Chartist riots Kentucky has a remarkable evangelist in

the Rev. Geo. O. Barnes. He was educated at Priceton, and for twenty years was a Presbyterian pastor in the western cities making a reputation particularly in Chicago. In 1871 he was accused by his presbytery of departing from the orthodox doctrine of eternal punishment, and as a consequence he withdrew from the church. He began work in the mountain regions of Kentucky several years ago, going from place to place, holding camp meetings in the summer, and everywhere making converts with wonderful facility. He preaches in the language of the people, is assisted by his daughter as singer, accepts no gifts except food and lodging, and draws great crowds. Strange stories are told of the power of his exhortations. But the nove feature of his ministrations is the annount ing of sick persons with oil. This is said to bring about miraculous cures.

### About Various People.

Some of the citizens of New York have discovered that the Register of Deeds in that city makes over \$115,000 net out of his office every year. Mr. Jesse Grant with his wife (nec Chap-

man) and her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chapman, are in London and will remain there for a year or more Col. Freeman Norvill, a well-known

Michigan officer in the war of the rebellion and Mexican war, died last week. He had been in poor health from a nervous disorder for some time. He leaves quite a fam-Bishop Seymour, of the diocese of

Springfield, Ill., has purchased the resiidence property of John A. Chestnut, in that city, paying \$15,000 therefor. \It will be the Episcopal residence.

Rev. Joseph Cook has decided to remain abroad for another year, and will finilly return to this country by way of India and Japan. 'He is now in London, preparing for another series of lectures ther

General Anson Stager, of Detroit says that he was the first man who received a telegraphic message by sound. He was operating in Pittsburg when Erastus Brooks bought the Gazette. One night his register broke as he was receiving the market report. He concluded to try to catch the clicks with his cars, and succeeded, much to the delight of Mr. Brooks, who was standing by his side.

William Ross Wallace, the poet, who died in New York on Thursday, was the author of "The sword of Bunker Hill" He was the son of a Presbyteman clergyman, and was born at Paris, Ky, in 1819 He went to New York in 1842, and attracted attention by a poem entitled "Perdita, in the Union Magazine. He was an intilished a volume of his verses, entitled

"Meditations in America," in 1845.

One of the pleasantest things about Lord Beaconsfield was uttered by the Vicar of his parish, Hughenden. "I never in my life, that I know of," said Mr. Blagden, applied to him for help without his meeting me in the most kindly and generous way. Those who knew him well had an ever increasing affection for him. No public man, I suppose, was ever able to call forth such an amount of devotion as he did. not only among his political supporters, but still more when we come to the narrower circle of his own place. I never, in the course of the twelve years I have been here, heard one of his tenants, or one of those who served him, say an unkind ,or

bitter word of him.'

Charles Hudson, whose death occurred last week at Lexington, Mass., had held s prominent place in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was 86 years old. Mr. Hudson studied theology and became a Universalist clergyman. After officiating as pastor at Danvers and Westminister, he was elected to the Legislature, serving several years in each branch, and in the Executive Council. He also served eight years in congress. Later he was a naval officer of the port of Boston, and for some years editor of the Boston Atlas. He wrote histories of the towns of Westminister, Marlborough and Lexington, and was a frequent contributor to magazines and the religious

The total number of daily journals in the country during the census year is reported by the Census Office at 962, which includes 80 dailies which are suspended and 114 which were established in that year. The aggregate daily circulation is placed at 3,-581,187 and the aggregate annual circulation at 1,127,337.335. With an aggregate daily circulation of 3,581,187 at an average price of \$733, it appears the people of the United States pay out annually \$26,250, 100 for their daily newspapers. New York state takes the lead in publishing the largest number of dailies-115; Pennsylvania next with 98, Illinois with 73; Ohio and California each 54; Missouri, 42; Indiana 40; Massachusetts, 35; Michigan, 33; Iowa and Texas, 32 each; New Jersey, 27; Virginia and Wisconsin, 21 each: Colorado, ž0; Kansas, 19; Connecticut, 17; Georgia, 18; Maryland, Nevada and Nebraska, 14 each; North Carolina, 13; Tennesee, 12;

Rev. L. W. Chaney, who for nine years has been paster of the Congregational church of Lake city presched his farewell sermon Sunday

NEWSPAPER HHCHIVE®

Kentucky, Louisiana and Maine, 11 each;

Minnesota, 10

Gentlemen in Faultless Attire who Loiter

There are in New York a hundred or more weddings in the course of a year, where there is a crush of guests in full dress, where ladies who have passed their vonth leel it allowable to wear a wealth of diamonds, and where the displays of presents surpass the show cases of fashionable jewellers. These weddings and other social gatherings of the same class of persons are a very paradise of thieves and pickpockets, when, as occasionally h ppeus, they can gain admission in the guise of a guest. This, as will be imagined, a few professionals can do without the riks of being bowed to the door by the host as strangers in unwarranted dress coats; yet many simple and shrewd devices are used to maintain a footing once obtained in such assemblages. The host and hostess are avoided. Efforts are made to scrape acquaintanceships. References are boldly made to some previous social assemblage. The thief must have special gifts and a special training.

Yet it is not professional thieves that those who get up fashionable entertain-ments chiefly fear. The most dangerous class, because the most numerous, are included among the invited guests, and are called, when detected, kleptomaniacs. For almost every large and fashionable

wedding there is a request made upon Inspector Byrnes, in charge of the Detective Bureau at the police central office; for an officer to watch the array of presents, and in general to protect the house and its guests from loss by theft. Among the central office detectives on whom this duty frequently falls is George W. Lanthier. He is a young man of good address and appearance, who wears a fine diamond in his shirt front, and whose clothes fit him. His fellow detectives say that when he is arrayed in a Prince Albert coat, with silk facings, for an afternoon wedding, there is nothing left to be asked for by the most critical observer, but when he appears attired in full costume, for an evening wedding or reception, language fails.

### Who Lost Waterloo? John G. Ropes in June Atlantic.

In a sense, the harsh expressions of Chesney and others about the utter state of ignorance in which the emperor was as to the strategy of his enemies, that he did not take at all into considthe possibility of the march of the whole Prussian army from Wavre to join Wellington, and so on, are true. They are true so far as this: that Napoleon, having trusted the whole duty of finding out about the Prussians where they were, and whether they were going to unite with the English or not—to Grouchy, and having given him a competent force and p'enty of cavalry, and an express warning as to the danger of the union of their army with the English, had considered that he done all that was need undoubtedly he was taken needful: the blow they are not true in the sense that Napoleon was throughout blind to the possibility of this junction of the allied armies, and took no measure to prevent it. If an experienced sea captain, on approaching a dangerous coast, inrusts the deck to one of his officers, to whom he gives a sufficient number of men, and whom ho warns to beware of the dangers arising from the force of certain currents, and then goes below he is undoubtedly taken by surprise when the thip runs ashore. In his berth, sleep, he certainly did not foresee the catastrophe. His principal, if not his only fault was in his choice of the officer to whom he entrusted the deck. As to his knowledge of the perils of that part of the voyage, that cannot be questioned. so with Napoleon. His throwing the entire

responsibility of taking care of the Prussiane on Marshal Gronchy was his chief fault, for Grouchy was not able to sustain such a burden. Davoust, whom he might have had, and ought successfully carried out his ideas. And while I fully admit the emperor's dilatoriness on the morning of the 17th, by which the concentration of the Prussian army at Wavre was assured, which in fact inade it impossible for Grouchy, or for Davoust even, to prevent this concentration; and while I also fully admit the negligence of the emperor in leaving Grouchy the warning of the possibly in-tended junction of the allied armies contained in the Bertrand letter, yet I cannot agree with those who, like Chesney, say that the notion that Grouchy is responsible for the Waterloo defeat must be dismissed, by those who choose to weigh the evidence, from the domain of authentic history to the limbo of national figments." The responsibility must be divided between the emperor and his heutenant. Changing upon Napoleon, as we must, the faults above specified, it must yet not be forgotten that had Grouchy intelligently carried out the emperor's instruction contained in the Bertrand letter, he might have been in a position to defeat, or at least to hinder the junction of the allied armies.

It is hardly to be questioned that, if Grouphy had moved at 4 o'clock in the morning by way of Mousty, and had put bimself in communication with the main army, his forces would have stopped the Prussian advance, and allowed the emperor the use of his whole army in numbers and composition. Instead of being obliged to detach 16,000 infantry against the Prussians, Napoleon could have used them againt the English, and from what we know of the condition of Wellington's armyin the latter part of the afternoon the result would have been a decided victory for Napoleon. If, on the other hand. Grouchy had, even as late as midday, changed his plan, and, following the advice of Gerard, had marched to join the onperor, he would certainly have averted the catastrophe, even if he had arrived too late to insure a victory for his side.

# An Old Norwegian Town.

By H H., in June Atlantic. Stavanger is one of the most ancient towns in Norway. It looks ag if it were one of the most ancient in the world; its very brightness, with its faded red houses, open windows, and rugged pavements being like the color and emile one sees sometimes on a cheerful, wrinkled old face. The houses are packed close together, going up-hill as hard as they can; roofs red tiled; gable ends red tiled, also, which gives a droll eyebrow effect to the ends of the houses, and helps wonderfully to show off pretty faces just beneath them, looking out of windows. All the windows open in the middle, outwards, like shutters; and it would not be much risk to say that there is not a window-sill in all Stavanger without flowers. Certainly, we did not see one in a three hours From an old watch-tower, which stands on the top of the first sharp bill above the harbor, is a sweeping offlook, seaward and coastward, to north and south; long promeu-tories, green and curving, with low red roofs here and there, shot up into relief by the sharp contrast of colors; bays of blue water break ing in between; distant ranges of mountains glittering white; thousands of islands in sight at once. Stavanger's approach strikes Norway's key-note with a bold hand, and old Norway and new Norway meet in Stavanger's market place. An old cathedral, the oldest but one in the country, looks down a lintle inner harbor, where lis sloops loaded with gay pottery of shapes and colors coried from the latest patterns out in Staffordshire. These are made by peasants many miles away on the shores of the fjords bowis jars, flower-pots, juge, and plates, brown, cream-colored, red and white; painted with flowers and decorated with Grecian and Etruscan patterns in simple lines. The sloope decks are piled high with them—a gay show and an odd enough freight to be at sea in a The sailors' heads bob up and down among the pots and pans, and the salesman sits flat on the deck, lost from view until a purchaser appears. Miraculously cheap this pottery is, as well as fantastic of shape and color; one could fit out his table, off one of these crockery sloops, for next to nothing. Along the warves were market stands of all scris; old women selling fuchsias, myrtles carrots and cabbages, and blueberries, all to gether; piles of wooden shoes, too—clams; things, hollowed out of a single chunk of wood, shaped like a Chinese junk keel, and coarsely

daubed with black paint on the outside; no heel to hold them on, and but little toe. The racket made by shuffling along on pavements in them is amazing, and "down at the heel" omes a phrase of new significance, after one has heard the thing done in Norway.

### Stories About Farragut. San Francisco Chronicle's Report of the Rev.

Mr. Anthony's Reminiscences. Only a few days ago a statue of Admiral Farragut was unveiled in the City of Washington, and it was stated in the papers that upon the occasion a man was present who positively tied the ropes around the Admir-I when he was in the maintop at the battle of Mobile. I would not believe it if a thousand men told it to me. for Farragut told me that he never was lashed to the masts at all. He didn't consider the story at all creditable to him. "Why should I be tied?" said he. ""Were they afraid I would run away?" The truth of it was that during the fight there was so much smoke that he could not see from the deck, and so, taking his speaking tube, he ascended the shrouds. round after round, keepingabove the smoke as it rose, so as to tell his gunners where to direct their fire, and these were his exact words about it to me, long afterward: "I was well nigh up to the maintep when the battle was over, but certainly I was not lashed there." Strictly speaking, he was not an educated man. French was the only language beside his own that he understood.

He did not understand the classics and was not as thoroughly conversant with the bible as some people. On one occasion, when the presiding elder from this ctiy came up to hold the quarterly meeting of our church, the admiral had us over to dine and show around the navy yard, and he talked on his favorite hobby, the corruption of our federal government and the mode of appointing officers there. He mentioned several instances of men being appointed to positions, with \$8 per diem, and nothing whatever to do, merely to reward them for political influence; told how devoutly he wished that the system of government patronage was abolished, and concluded by saying: 'When I see and hear these things I tremble for my country, for I am reminded forcibly of a passage of scripture: 'Whom the gods love they first make mad.'

Yet he was not ignorant of literature. He was familiar with the English poets, the leading prose writers and essayists. He was the first man I ever found who did not believe that the moon had any influence on the tides. He questioned it, and was always ready to argue the point. But he could figure out with his instrument, if a star was in sight, just where he was in any part of the world to within 100 yards. He knew the tides in every part of the world, their time and porportions; knew all about the ships in the navy, the guns, conditions and capabilities of each—in short, he knew all about his business. Politically he was a whig, but in the great triangular fight of 1856 he took sides with the democrats as against the knownethings and freesoilers, and voted for Buchanan, but with a very wry face. He was a pro-slavery man.

He was born in the South, raised in the South, and all his associations and ties of kindred and home, as well as his wife's were there, and he believed that slavery was the best condition of the African race. But he did not believe in slavery as it existed. He told me that he believed in its regulation so as not to allow the separation by sale and removal of husband and wife or parent and children; that he considered. that an eternal disgrace to the nation, and that it should be prevented. Religiously he was better than, under all the circumstances, was to have been expected. He did not believe in the inspiration of the Old Testament, but singularly to say, did believe implicity in the inspiration and truth of the New Testament. He believed in the divinity of the origin of mankind. He prayed in private, and asked a blessing at table when no company was present, but omitted it in company, saying it was somewhat of a cross for him to return thanks to God before navy officers. The first time I dined with him he invited me to drink wine. I declined it, saying that I never drank it. "Then," said he, "I will have my whisky" and took a spoonful, filing the rest of the tumbler with water. He drank this instead of tea or coffee. He told me that he never took a drink in a sulcon in his life, and never between meals except as an act of courtesy in company occasionally. He never asked me to drink

In the spring of 1869 he visited California again, and as he remembered me and said he would like to see me. I came down from Grass Valley and had breakfast with him and his wife at the White Sulphur Springs, and in the long talk that followed he told me all about his part in the war. I told him that I had feared at the first that he would go with the south in that conflict. He was much pained and said: "You do me great injustice. I don't know what I have ever done to make any man doubt my loyalty to my country." He told me that when he sailed from New York to New Orleans it was supposed by all the government authorities that his plan was to reduce Forts Jackson and Phillip, below the city, and that he was forced to take along for that purpose the gunboats which he did not want, as he never contemplated reducing the forts, but intended from the start to run by them, just as he did, but that care to disclose that he did not fact for fear the command would be given to another. He described to me in detail the battle from his own standpoint, and he told me that in all his life he never went into a fight without first going on his knees hefore his God to ask his protection in the conflict, and he added that he thought he had gone through more dangers than any other living man, and had never received a scratch, except once, when in the heat of a fight, he noticed that his hat was off, and putting up his hand, for it was surprised to find that what had removed the hat had taken off the top of his scalp.

# The Flooded Districts.

From the Yankton Press. Sheriff Baker has returned from a trip over the lately overflowed bottoms below town. He visited that region under the instructions of the relief committee for the purpose of ascertaining who were in need of seed for spring planting, and furnishing such parties with orders on the relief committee. His trip took him all over the Gayville region and two or three miles beyond that settlement, and he found many cares deserving of relief. These were all furnished with orders which will procure seed wheat—Gayville being made the point of distribution. Mr. Baker says the bottom is yet very moist, water standing in the low places, and a considerable portion of the higher ground being covered with deep and sticky mud. The carcasses of cattle, horses and hoge drowned in the flood are lying all over the bettom, and in most cases it is impossible to either bury or burn them, on account of the water and mud. The stench arising from this decaying animal matter is sickening, and there are grave fears that an epidemic may follow the flood. Farmers generally are in bad condition financially, and need all the aid which can be extended. It is not probable that much of a crop will be raised in the overflowed section this year, as the water which now remains upon the bottom can only be removed: by the slow process of evapora JOIL. 4 - 374 PT

Miss Edith Longfellow, daughter of the poet, is about twenty years of age. She is the subject of one of her father's best po-ems. She has been traveling in California with the families of Professor Horsford, of Harvard, and of Mr. Durant, the founder and never undertook any great work withof the Wellesley College for young ladies. out invoking His aid."

### THE FARM.

Inquiry About Timber Claims. Agricultural Department of the Pioneer Press. Can you tell me whether there are any timber claims yet untaken in. Minnesota? How large a tract can one person take and how many acres is it necessary to set out to trees? Can you give me some hints about securing a claim and setting the timber?

C. G. REYNOLDS. WISCONSIN, May 10, 1881. Answer—There are probably no timber claims obtainable in Minnesota to-day, as under the law of congress, which cut down the amount of trees necessary to be set from forty to ten and the time from ten to eight years, it has made such claims very desirable and they have been rapidly picked up. The law requires that there shall be set on the ten acres 27,000 trees, which must be set—the first five acres the third year after entering the land and the last five the succeeding year—and that they must be kept cultivated until the eighth year from the date of entry, when the land will become the property of the party so taking it. One-sixteenth part of the land must be set to trees, so that if it be an eighty acre tract it will require five of timber, or forty, two and one-half acres. There are entries which may still be made in Dakota, although those in the immediate vicinity of the railroads and along the borders of Minnesota were probably long ago taken. In regard to setting, it may be stated that the law recognizes the right of the party to set young trees, or to plant seeds, or to stick in cuttings. The kinds generally set are the cottonwood, ash, soft maple and box elder. Those who understand the business will plant a thousand trees very quickly. A furrow is struck, after stakes are set, the trees, or seeds, or cuttings are placed where it is desired they snall grow, and then one or two other furrows are turned over on to them. A good team with two men or boys will plant three or four acres in a day in this way, by leaving a portion of the land between the rows to be plowed afterwards. The most important part afterwards is to see that they are properly cultivated and the weeds kept down in the years that follow, as more than one nice grove has been ruined by allow. ing the weeds to grow up and die, and fire to spread through, as it is liable to, for unless the trees are several years old they are almost certain to be killed by the heat. People are very reckless in setting a fire on the prairies, and not only clean culture but a fine break as well is necessary for the full protection of a grove.

Bagasse for Fuel. Major McDowell, before the Minnesota Amber-Cane Growers' association, argued as follows: . I don't see why there should be any question on the part of any one with reference to burning bagasse, for there is no difficulty whatever in burning it; and burning it easily, successfully and economically. I run my entire works with the steam generated with the bagasse that comes from my mill. My test of the kind of work my mill was doing was the condition of the bagasse as it came out. When the bagasse left my mill it could be pitched into the furnace immediately and burned True, the furnace was arranged for it; but the arrangement simply consisted in having a very long furnace and a large door through which you keep stuffing the bagasse. As it gets to the back part of the furnace it catches on fire, and it burns like a torch. You have no idea of what a hot fire it will make, and indeed there is no material, with the exception of corn cobs, that excels it. There is scarcely any furnace made, including most if not all of the furnaces exhibited to us (the committee on machinery) this afternoon, to which this arrangement could not be easily applied. Now, I consider this matter of burning bagasse as very important. Why, a gentleman told me to-day that he hauld wood fifteen miles, while there lay at his mill plenty of bagasse, better than any material he could haul from any distance. It simply wants a furnace a little longer than usual, in order that you may have a chance to push it in and partially prepare it before it is pushed further in and into the flame by that

# Frausplanting Evergreens.

which you put in fresh.

I notice in your paper of the 5th an inquiry regarding the transplanting of evergreens. I have transplanted a good many within the past five years, averaging in height from ten to sixteen feet, and have only lost one out of the lot. My method is as follows: Do not touch ever-greens such as fir balsam or red cedar or other kinds at this time of the year. Begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground and dig up with care, that is, do not pull up and destroy the root. Dig the hoic to put them in deep and wide. I have used good rotten manure mixed with the soil or a good soil from a cultivated garden. If there is manure I cover it with soil about four inches, leaving a basin around the three similar to a goose nest—then half rotten sawdust or chip manure around the tree to prevent the roots from drying. Now comes the time for care. If the weather is dry no less than a pail of water a day should be applied to the roots. The best water for the fir-balsam is washing water, such as soap-sude, scrubbing waterthen rain water next. Theye is great danger that the dry weather

will kill the tree in August and September un-less well watered."

Apropos of this statement of the PIONEER Pages, we find the following in the New York World from a correspondent on the same subject: "There appears to be some difference of opinion as to the best season for setting out evergreens, while in point of fact they may be transplanted all the season round when the ground is not frozen. I have equal success planting in May and planting in September. Early fall planting in localities where long droughts are usual during summer is preferable to apring planting, but generally speaking all that is necessary is to insure the roots against long exposure to sun or wind. Small trees from the nursery that have been transplanted two or three times will bear the final transplanting better than evergreens removed from the woods. The latter are certain to die if the roots are exposed. The greater the amount of earth removed with them on the roots the greater will be the certainty of success. Small trees lifted with a mass of earth on their fibrous roots may be transplanted with very little risk. I shorten all the side branches to about one-half their previous length, and cut down the main stem in the same proportion. A cloudy day is best for planting. When pines are the evergreens to be planted the preference should be given to trees that have been several times transplanted. The natural tendency of the pine when undisturbed is to make a few long, elender roots. These when dug up become injured. If the young trees are transplanted often the roots produce numerous ibers and can be easily transplanted to where they are finally to grow.

# Buddhist Penitents.

China Letter to Springfield Republican. The central idea of Buddhism seems to be that of buying merit, or gaining the favor of the gods by meritorious deeds and suffering for their sake, and those who torture their bodies or suffer special privations hope by so doing to store up large quantities of merit or even to be deified in the future world. Their devices to accomplish this are various. One monk has fulfilled a three years' vow of hermitage in a lonely hut at some distance from the temple. Another sits cross-legged in a tiny cell, coming out only for his meals. They say he has not spoken for three years, and probably never will again, the vow of perpetual silence being especially pleasing to Buddha. Still another, even more willing to suffer than his fellows, has offered one of his fingers for sacrifice, and proposes to offer more, we are told. The process is described as follows: The finger is wound with flax which has been soaked in kerosene oil, and on the end is placed a lighted taper, which burns slowly down, consuming the finger, and the stump is finally out off with a pair of shears.

There being some discussion over the religious views of Admiral Farragut, his widow says: "Though my husband was not w member of the church until within a few my bride and cry. years previous to his death, he never ate a And told you to sit still, did he? Well,

### MY WEDDING TOUR.

I was only sixteen when Charlie married me, and I wrote myself for the first time Mrs. Charles Vail, Jr., and saw the initials of the same blazoned on my new Saratoga trunk, when we started on our wedding journey. My wedding journey! I can speak of it calmly now, but the time was when it harrowed up my inmost soul. To this day, Charlie becomes wroth when it is mentioned, and says it is my "comfounded imagination;" but he knows and knows well. that that is only one of those convenient little loop holes through which hig masculinity can crawl on emergency; and the facts remaining unchanged and indisputable I shall defy Charlie and state them to the world.

Imagine then, reader, or listener, whoever you may be, that the last silken train has swept itself out of Trinity Chapel, and the last note of the inevitable "Wedding March" shuddered itself out of the big groaning organ, and that Charlie and I are married. Also, that the kissing and crying over is achieved, and the voices of my husband's sisters and my maiden aunts, hailing down blessings on dur heads, are happily lost in the distance—that the only sound we hear is the rattle and roar of an express train thundering eastward, and I am looking out into the golden noonday watching the fields and roads and villages and woodlands race past us, and sweep back into a room like running water. There we sat, we bliss. ful young fools-but it isn't of our bliss or of our foolishness either that I am going to tell you—only of the single adventure of our wedding tour.

Charlie hadn't told me where we were to go, and I rather liked being left in ignorance, knowing no more than that we were being swept away to some little Paradise of our own—it might be an island of the Hebrides, or Crusoe's kingdom, or Eden itself. We st p ed at a good many stations by the way that looked anything but Paradisiacal; but I saw everything through a glass, rosily, as I sat there demure and mute, by Charlie's side. The shadows were growing short, and it was just noon, when we stopped at some "ville" or other, whose long, low straggling buildings, crowded close upon the track, and the broad, dusty village street, branching off at right angles, are photographed on my memory. Not for anything ixtrinsically remarkable; there were only a good many teams and farm wagons, and open carriages, and light carryalls standing about, with the lazy horses rubbing against old worm-eaten posts, under the row of drooping green trees, and plenty of people on the platform, crowding together for greeting and good-byes; it was a common place every-day picture enough, and not even a pretty one, except in fragments. There was a general exodus from the car, and a rush dinnerward, as we supposed, toward the swinging sign of some "House" or other down the lazy little country street; and Charlie, looking at his watch, said it was 12 o'clock—and didn't I

Of course I didn't, but of course he said I must have it, and immediately started He wouldn't be five minutes he said, I mustn' move till he came back. I was to guard our two seats and let no one come nigh them, and above all, I was to sit still and not be led astray by any possible warning to change cars. "We're going through," Charlie remarked, "so just keep the seats, and don't pay any attention." nodded obedience, and Mr. Vail marched out of the car, leaving me to peer after him in the crowd and catch the last glimpse of

want some lunch?

his straw hat vanishing down the street. I watched the crowd when Charlie was out of sight and mused and wondered over the faces and built up all sorts of dreamy came over and made me change cars, and crowd when they have nothing better to think of. Presently the door tanged open, and the voice of some unseen functionary

shouted, "Change cars for Bos-ton! Everybody began to scramble their bags and bundles and canes together, and there was a rush among the few who remained my fellow passengers. I watched them go without emotion, and merely settled myself more comfortably for the solitary journey 'through' which Charlie had indicatedwondering a little where its terminus might be, but in no wise disturbed thereat. I stared out at the people for five minutes longer-at least so said the fat faced clock in the ladies room opposite my window, though I made it fifty at least by mental calculation, and then the door swung open again. This time a hand projected itself into the car, roared "All out!"—evidently at me—and vanished again. "I won't get ' I replied, defying the empty air. 'Charlie told me sit still, and I'm going to."

'Oh, Charlie! why in the world don't you come back?" But no Charlie came to answer me, and I began to stare out in the drowd with rather more anxious eyes, and to grow a little hot and uneasy and to think, with certain unpleasant thrills running down my back, what would become of me if the train should start, and Charley shouldn't come back at all? At this awful point in my meditations, the locomotive gave vent to an unearthly screech, which I took for a premonitory symptom of departure, and was so terrified that I started up from my seat, just as the little door swung back for the third time to admit of a last warning, like that of Friar Bacon's brazen head. This time the face reappeared on a big shaggy suit of clothes, and was a grim, not to say, irrate visage.

"Change cars, miss," said the person affly. "I told you twice before!" graffly. "I'm to sit still," I replied meekly.
"I'm going through." I thought this the right thing to say, because Charlie had said it; but it didn't have the right effect. 'Change cars then-there's the Boston train over there. This dar runs back to New York."

I simply stared at the person, in a dogged way that he seemed to take very ill. "Come!" he exclaimed, waxing impatient. "You can't sit here all day, you know.

Where do you want to go?"
"I—I don't know," I stammered. "I was told to sit still, and I-I must wait till the person comes back." The person started back at me now with interest. "Where's your ticket?" said he

extending a dirty hand. "I baven't got it," I answered in a meek and conciliating tone. "My-Char-at least the gentleman who is with me has got them both,

"The gentleman! Pretty fellow he must be! Told you to sit still, did he?" I made no reply to this unwarrantable lack of respect in referring to my absent

lord, but drew myself up and looked se-

verely out of the window. "Well, you can't go back to New York," observed my tormenter summarily. The thing for you to do is to get out and look for your gentleman, miss," Saying which he jerked my bag down the rack, and turned the opposite seat, which Charlie had inverted, back into its place, and by a species of moral sussion, caused me to pick up shawls parasols, &c., and follow him in abject sub-

'Now where did the gentleman go?" he demanded, as he handed me out on the blatform. 'He went to get me some lunch," I replied, almost ready at this crisis to dis grace

mission to the door.

meal without first asking God to bless it, you sit right here and keep a look out for him. There's the Boston train over there, goes in fifteen minutes, and he can't get

into it without your seeing him, if he aint inside of it already, and my advice to you is, stick fast to him if you find him, for he must need looking after!

With which remarkable words he set down my bag, and winked at a bystander. "What's the row?" inquired the person thus invited to participate in the enjoyment of my woes. Then they whispered-about me, I suppose—and everybody turned and stared at me.

Poor little bride! There I stood, holding my parasol, with a shawl on one arm, my own smaller satchel on the other, and Charlie's bigger one at my feet, feeling like very "lone lorn critter" indeed.

There stood three men in a knot, con-

templating me, and any quantity of the same species coming and going, who all looked at me as they passed, and then turned round and stared again—and there was no Charlie visible in all the range of surrounding country. Dire thoughts began to be born within me, and to turn me cold and damp with extreme terror, the nightmare of my infancy—"being came back upon me and crushed my seventeen years and the new dignity of Mrs. Charles Vail, Jr., with a fell swoop. What was to become of me? Supposing there had been an accident, and Charlie knocked down and awfully mangled or that he had just vanished away, as one occasionly hears of respectable gentlemen havi ng done, and never would appear again, or be heard of at all; supposing I were just to stand there awaiting, the trains shrieking away in a distance, and night coming on, and all these strange men staring and whispering?

Pretty soon I should begin to cry, for I couldn't stand it much longer; and here I began to feel for my handkerchief, and that reminded me of my pocketbook as a slight resource. I dived to the uttermost corner of my pocket before I remembered that I had confided it to Charlie, with wifely duty, at the outset of our wedding trip.

At this alarming discovery, a cold moisture baoke out upon my entire frame. A night passed under the lee of the depot, crouched among my little posessions, now idomed before me—unless I could deposit the same possessions, or pawn my diamond ring and my gold bracelets for my night's logidng and a ticket back to New York. I suppose the horror depicted on my countenance was a sufficient challenge for inquiry. I don't know what an extreme it must have reached, but somebody appeared to find it moving, for a benevolent voice presently

'Are you waiting here for anybody Miss?" I turned around with a gasp of alarm, which subsided, however when I met an elderly face, spectacles and benign in the extreme. "Excuse me, Miss," said the old gentleman, in a sympathizing tone, "are you waiting for any one?"

saluted my ears.

"I———yes sir—I'm waiting for—" came to a dead stop. For Charlie should say! "My husband" was a step which was beyond my utterance just now. I only turned very red, choked, and twisted the handle of my bag in silence.

'Is there anything I can do for you?" "I don't know where to go go!" I burst out. "They told me to change cars, and I didn't expect to and I don't know what to My friend looked bewildered, and then

came a step nearer, as he inquired, in a solemnly-lowered voice-"Are you alone?" "No, no," I said, very quickly, under my breath. "Who is with you?" said he with a kind

of confidential compassion that a little confused me. I did not understand it. 'My—a—a gentleman," I faltered out. "He went out to get something, and he told me to sit still and not move; and a man

and--I--don't see him anywheie. my two eyes hard, to wink the tears "A gentleman," repeated my friend,

solemnly. By this time two more mea-

had drawn near to listen. "Your father?" "Your brother, then?" very my-teriously. "No."

I began to get very red and uncomfortable and to wish they wouldn't stare so. "Where are you going, my dear?" inquired the first Samaritan, after a solemn

pause of some minutes. "I don't know," I answered faintly; "he didn't tell me; he just said, when he went to get me some lunch, that I wasn't to move if the man said to change cars, for we were going through; and I told the man so, but he made me change."

"That train is agoing back to New York," said one of the late arrivals, grinning. 'Going through to Boston, was you?" "I don't know where I was going," I

answered very shortly. "Let me see your ticket," said the old old gentleman, feelingly. He had a compassionate way of looking

at me over his spectacles; and he looked queerer still when I answered faintly: "He's got it—and—my money—and—oh, why don't he come?" Here I cast loose all ceremony, and

burst into tears. "Oh don't cry, now!" said the old gentle man, soothingly. "Don't, now! It'll be all right—you'll be taken care of. Where did

the—your friend—where did he go?—which "I don't know," I sobbed from behind my handkerchief.

'Went to get some lunch did he say? Well now can't you tell me what sort of a looking fellow he was and perhaps we can find him. Was he old or young? "Young," I murmured, still behind a

barrier of cambric. "With a yellow mustache and g-gray clothes and a straw hat."
"Pretty bad business!" one of the men muttered aside to another. "Sharp fellow!" dryly responded a second. And then there were some antisrophes of "What's the matter?" "It's a shame!" "Left her, did he?" from a small crowd that had by this time started up around me.

"Well, now, just come in here and sit down," said my old gentleman, paternly gathering up my bag, "and compose your-self, my dear, and we'll see what can be done. Don't cry, it will only flurry you, and won't do any good, you know. There, that's right!" For I wip ed my eyes, with a remnant of a sob, pulled my veil down, and was turning to follow him, when, behold! as I swept the landscape o'er with one last look of desperation there appeared Charlie-gray clothes and straw hat, and yellow mustache—coming in the distance, with a brown paper parcel under each arm.

"There he is!" I shricked, dropping bag and parasol in my ecstasy, and rushing down the platform with extended arms. "There he is!" Oh, call him, somebody -tell him I'm here! Make him look this

way!" "Where? Which? Where is he?" cried half a dozen men, quite excitedly. "Him in the straw hat, with the bundles! Halloa, sir! Halloa! Stop him!" and three small boys and a man started in pursuit.

Poor Charlie! There he came, hurrying along in our direction, rather swiftly it is true, but quite at his ease, and with a smiling face, when my four companions gave chase. And just as they uplifted their voices, and just as Charlie's eyes sweeping the surrounding scene, appeared to light apon them just then did the locomotive behind which we had been sitting fifteen minutes before, and which had been back-

ing and snorther, and advancing and backagain, after the manner of trains, chose its time to set up a shrick and a violent ringing of the bell, and go to puffing on its way back to New Fork.

And Charley first started wildly, and then turned around and chased the locomotive, and the three small boys and the man chased him, randing the air with shouts of 'Stop him!"

But Charlie couldn't keep up with the train very long, and the impotency of his efforts seemed to break upon him suddenly, after he bad run himself very hotand damp and shed all the hot buns from his brown paper parcel for twenty yards along the track. He turned and faced his pursuers.

track. He turned and faced his pursuers, like a man at bay, and figuratively speaking, they fell upon him.

"Stop there! where are you going!"

"Come back after your young lady, you scamp!" "Ain't you ashumed of yourself?" shouted a small boyin ecstay. "Wanted to run away, didn't you? Didn't do it this time, old feller!"

-do you want? said Char-"What the d ley, fiercely, only he used the whole word "Where's Sarah? instead of the initial. Where's my wife?"

There she is," poared a dozen voices, with appropriate action of as many un-washed hands. "Ain't got rid of her so easy yet!"

I will draw the decorous veil ever the embrace that followed, and the profanities with which Charlie junctuated it and the compliments exchanged by the populace, who evinced the wildest joy at what was supposed to be the discomfiture of villiany. 1 will merely observe that the whistle of the Boston train cut short our little scene and that I was hauled up on the last car amid the cheers of the bystanders, greatly multiplied since Charlie's appearance on the scene, and speeded on my way by a parting roar from one benevolent personage to 'keep a tight eye op my young man, for he wasn't to be trusted as far as you could see him!" also that Charlie shed bank notes as well as buns in the excitement of the chase, and that my fine perasol, with an agate handle, the wedding gift of my beloved Araballe, is probably marching around Blankville at this very hour, poised in the lislethreaded hand of some village belle

### Sorghum in Place of Hay. Those who were present at the amber canegrowers' meeting at Muneapolis will remem-

ber that there were those present who had

tried the amber cane for feed, with most ex-

collent results. With all the saccharine matter it would appear reasonable that its fattening qualities were great. A writer in the litural World in speaking of it, says that he put in six acres sown broadcast and with the drill mostly of the Amber variety." After it was in the first stage for making syrup, with seed in the dough, he cut t with a self-raker. That sown broadcast proved the best. From this piece he hauled ive loads weighing 3,000 pounds per load, the stalks being from the size of a lead pencil to five-eighths of an inch in diameter and fully seven feet high. A large part he left on the ground and hauled as he wanted it for feed. He finished hauling it the 18th of March, the top of the bundle being a little bleached, but the balance was as sweet and full of juice as the dry it was ent. "Now for results," says the writer: "I am now feeding it to my horses, give one large bundle per day, and it keeps them as loose as cut and chopped feed, and it saves me a large lot of grain, as I have fed only four quarts of ground corn and rice corn to each house per day, all winter, and they have worked harder than most of farmers horses, for they had to haul all of my feed for thirty head of stock, and part of it fifty tons of millet) three miles. We have three September pigs that will weigh 150 pounds each. and they have eaten nothing this winter but sorghum stalks and the slope of the house, and still have over a ton of stalks for them, but today I find it souring. I shall sow ten acres for feed this season, but shall wait until the last of June, as it makes in minety days; then I will Here I choked, bit my lips, and winked have cool weather to ke p.t in, and the green av two eves hard, to wink the tears succulent fodder is what I want for Some of my neighbors cut it carly, before it beauced out. There was no sweet or sugaring it, and it heated, and all fired, moulded and speaked in the stack. As soon as the cool weather comes, I aim to haul up and rick it, so as to take off the seed, and to secure two crops. . y plan might not do on the black alimvial or cay lands. I am on the sandy lands of the Arkansas valley, near water, cool and moist. This may be the reason that I kept cane in as good condition all winter as the day it was cut for making eyrup; and to-day I split a stalk from the bottom of the pile, and nly the two lower joints showed any sign of a change in color; but they were fresh green and sound, as the day they were cut, and when twisted the juice ran in a stream, and no acid-ity perceptible to the taste. S. M. P. D. does ot give it credit enough as a fodder plant; for Mr. Wadsworth has wintered 8,000 head of sheep on it, with only a lose, so far, of twentythree head, and no good sheds for shelter."

### The Germans Advised to Stay at HOME. From the New York Evening Post.

The Stadtblatt, publishes at Bunzlau, in Prussia, on the occasion of a number of families leaving the town and neighborhood to seek a home in the great republic, printed the following note of warning and discouragement from the German Counsul-General in New York: 'The belief seems to prevail in Germany that in the United States there is an active business prosperity. This is wholly incorrect. Of business activity there is little or none, but there are the most unmistakable signs that the whole of North America is on the eve of an industrial (okonomische) crisis, as the ever spreading delirum(schwindel) makes a sound business basis impossible, and, owing to this, too, during the last year no fewer than two hunired and eighty-one (sic!) failures of large irms occurred, a number exceeding any previous year; it is consequently difficult for any one to get work, and many emigrants who have come to the United States with bright hopes are now in the greatest distress. If the exodus from Germany to the United States does not soon cease, or greatly diminish, the emigrants will have to face the most frightful destitution. It would be well, therefore, for every one intending to leave his country to take this step ouly on the assurance that he will secure a living in his new home. Whoever is not compelled from some cause to emigrate, or is not possessed of considerable means, had better stay at home."

### Wages and Day's Work. From the Boston Herald.

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Labor is cheaper in the south than it is here, and in many ways a cotton factory can be run at less expense than it can in Massachusetts; but admitting all this, very few of our practical manufacturers believe that the south will ever be a formidable competitor of New England in the making of cotton cloth. Why? Simply because there are many more important factors than wages which enter into the problem. One of these may be briefly mentioned. We work harder, during the time we are at it, in New England, than laborers at the south or in any part of Europe. It is said that a French laborer will day about 400 bricks a day in putting up an interior wall, and an English workman 500. In this country good workmen have frequently laid 3000 bricks, and 1000 per day is considered to be very slow work. The difference in other things may not be so marked; but in almost ... every industry it is a matter of vastly greaten importance than the slight difference in

The King of Portugal has made \$25,000 out of his translation of Shakspeare.

wages.

METHODIST CHURCH—Services every Sunday in the new church on 5th street, at 11 a. m and 8 p. m. Standay st hool immediately after morning service. Prayer meting every Wednesday evening at the parsonage at 8 p. m. J. M. Bull. Pastor.

PRESETTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday service at 11 a. m.and 7:00 p. m., St. Paul time. All are invited; seats free. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Weekly prayer and teachers' meeting Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock.

W. C. STEVENS, Pastor.

REV. WILLIAMS, Rector.

Chiract of the Bread of Life (Episcopal) -Rev. J. G. Miller, Rector. Services every Southly at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sunday School

A. F. & A. M.—The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mon-days of each month, at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. Lour Daymons, W. M. JOHN DAVIDSON, W. M.

1. O O. F.—The regular meeting of Maudan Lodge No. 12 are held in Raymond's hall every Tuesday Brothers in good standing are cor-dially invited. WM. Von Kuster, N. G. dially invited. Wn. Barne, Sec.

boiden Rula Encampment No. 4 are on the cond and fourth Filday of each mouth, in Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting members invited to at tend WM. A. BENTLEY, C. P. end Wn. Von Kuster, Scribe.

BISMARCK FIRE COMPANY. Regular meetings at City Hall on the first

Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Seven taps of the bell will be given as a signal. p. F. Malloy, Foreman. DAVID STEWART, Sec'y

# BISMARCK BREVITIES.

grade to the bridge approach.

streets are getting dusty again.

lettuce grown in his own garden.

Negotiations are pending for the erec-

Justice Hare consigned two vagrants to

the County Jail for 10 days each yester-

The grand jury will occupy the office

of the county treasurer, during ats deliberations. Monday's rain was worth thousands

of dollars to the farmers of the Missouri River valley. Bismarck has its first bill board. It is

covered with the paper of the Ideal Dramatic company. Emerson & Hurd now have 50 regular

boarders at the landing, and expect several hundred more.

at his grand lunch. ever served in the city Frank Bolles has one of the finest gar-

dens in the city, and will be first in the market with green peas.

Preston is well qualified.

The roof to the new North Pacific watchouse is said to have leaked quite

niture. They go in June 6th.

J. Deitrich took a run out to his farm at the Seventeenth Siding yesterday and

To avoid being cheated in a horse trade be sure that your horse is absolutely worthless. This simple rule never fails

An army officer at Glendive recently

a new and attractive sign, and this popu-Lar place of amusement seems to be pros-

Out in Leadville when one is introduced to a stranger the polite way is to

City treasurer Davidson has given his beautiful new residence and grounds the characteristic name of "Brac Side"-the

Scotch for "hill-side." W. II. Sumpson has just received a new six gallon ice cream freezer of an improved pattern, and can dish up the go as clerk with Capt. Johnson.

Great care is being taken of the trees recently set out about the Court House grounds. Yesterday the earth was being glso a place where a sleeper can sleep,

loosened about their roots. Matilda C. McKay and Alfred Cressey have each taken tree claims northeast of town-a direction in which but few set-

land. horse and carriage and introduced Judge Hullson to the beauties and .dvantages of Bismatck, her suburbs and surrounding

The people of Benton strongly protest against the abandonment of the government post at that place and have expressed their sentiments in a series of re-

accupied by county commissioner Frank Donnelly and located just below the

TRIBUNE office. Lewis Peterson has enlarged, repainted

and will shortly open it as a hotel. He has partitioned off a number of rooms on the second floor

If THE TRIBUNE readers will be patient our new cylender press will be in place in a few days. The paper can then be delivered at an earlier hour and if possible will present a neater appearance. Men are not particular in Dakota as to

the position they fill, as is illustrated by

the fact that the cashier of the Mandan

bank has resigned his position and ac-

cepted that of pilot of the steamer Jose phine. Charlie Soule goes as clerk of the Nellie. John Belk, now pilot on the Far West, will go as master when he can transfer to the Neilie. It is not known who will go as master until Capt. Helk takes

Col. Brown states that six miles north of the Seventeenth Siding there is finer land than any in the immediate vicinity of Bismarck. There are a number of sections in that vicinity, every acre of which ean be broken.

command.

A fifty acre field of barley on the Troy farm averages eight inches in height. The field is of a beautiful dark green, and the growth is even and luxuriant. The farms of North Dakota will establish a record this year.

Lambert & Lavine, the furniture men, have leased the store room in the Tri-BUNE block now occupied by Den Howe as a shooting gallery, and will soon re move their stock to that place, their present quarters being entirely too small.

Division Superintendent Taylor an nounces that it has been determined by the North Pacific management to make the regular passenger train "run" through western Dakota and Montana in the daytime. An all night halt will be måde at

When the funny man of the Fargo dai lies writes a good joke the editorial staff | is called up, oysters are served, and the paper don't appear that day. And it is a noteworthy fact that no Fargo daily has of their first number.

At the Methodist church, next Sunday, Rev. S. E. Snider, of Fort Peck, and in the evening Rev. R. P. Branch, pastor of the M. E. church of Mandan, will give one of his services of song. All are cordially invited. No collection.

great event in the life of Dr. H. R. Porter, but it dwarfs into insignificence when compared with the event of Monday, has resided here for over thirty years, and His first child, a boy, weighing eight is indeed going away from home. If weil pounds, made its appearance, and the mother is as proud as the Doctor.

deeds have thus far been filed for record in Burleigh county this year than last, and that one hundred per cent. will no more than represent the increase in the number of naturalization papers taken out. All this denotes prosperity and "boom."

The Miles City Journal says: "Albert Lawrence & Son, contractors, have secured the contract to grade twenty-five miles of railroad on the other side of Tongue river. Their teams have arrived and work will commence immediately. Over 100 men will be set to work at once.

Bishop Clarkson has written that he will be in Bismarck on Sunday, June 5th the dedicatory services of the new Episcopal Church. The programme of exercises on that occasion will soon be perfected, and published in the DAILY TRI-

The scow belonging to the bridge company, which has been building near the Transfer landing for several weeks, was launched this morning, sliding down the ways very nicely, and riding the waters like a thing of life. The dike will progress taster now, as the scow has been needed for some time.

A Bismarck brakeman wants to know why railroad corporations do not take more women into their employment. Most of them know how to manage trains, they can handle switches very carefully, there is less color blindness among them than men-and occasionally, one is found who can "fire up" beautifully.

Capt. Bob Wright has left Sloux City for Yankton and will take out the Black Dick Doyle as head engineer. The other

It was probably a North Pacific ememployee who perpetrated the following: "A sleeper is one who sleeps; a sleeper is and a sleeper is, too, a thing over which runs the sleeper in which the sleeper sleeps; so that the sleeper in the sleeper sleeps while the sleeper runs on, as well as sometimes leaps off the track."

Oscar H. Will, a recent arrival from Syracuse, New York, who is engaged in the gardening business, has taken a preemption in section two, southeast of the Clark farm. He reports that F. C. Gage, a friend and prominent merchant and capitalist, of Fayetteville, New York, having read the TRIBUNE, is now headed for Bisness here.

General Manager Haupt, of the North Pacific, is the author of a paper on nartow guage wooden railways, in which he clearly demonstrates the practicability and convenience of such roads and their cheapness over the ordinary railway, and

sets forth at length the way of building and estimates of cost.

The Butte Daily Inter-Mountain says: "Col. Dunn's contract for grading a twenty mile section of the North Pacific railroad, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Little Blackfoot, will soon be commenced. Seventy-five Mormon graders with teams are now en route to that point from Cache valley, Utah.

The people of Bismarck never allow an unfortunate person to suffer, and are always ready to lend a helping hand. A few days since a subscription, paper in circulation, called their attention to the em. barrassed condition of one of the sufferers by the flood, and in a single afternoon the sum of \$150 was contributed for his benefit. This will be given in the form of a testimonial to the surprised person, within a day or two.

Judge Hudson was on the St. Paul & Sioux City train which ran off the track. near Hamilton, Friday morning. The accident was caused by the expansion of the rails, and A. D. Thomas, son-in law of Judge Barnes, was on the train and received serious injuries to his back and spine, and Judge Hudson was injured on the left knee and shoulder, and still walks a little lame.

W. A. Hollemback, Bismarck's enterprising druggist, has formed a co-partnership with Mr. Mailer, formerly of Win ston's Mandan drug store, and the two gentlemen will establish a first-clags drug and stationery store at Mandan. A new store for that purpose will be erected upon one of Mr. Hollemback's lots on Main street, and the contractor, F. M. French, promises to have it ready for occupancy within a month. The structure will be 24x60 with a twelve foot ceiling.

An individual immensely intoxicated made an attempt, yesterday, to get from the postoffice the mail for another individual whose name he could not give twice alike. He said the man whose mail he wanted was his own brother, born of the same father and mother as he, and missed a publication day since the issue he confidentially told the postmaster why he had changed his name. He said he was his half brother according to law, and there will be a sermon in the morning by that he was his sister's husband. The mad was refused him, and he went off in search of a lawyer to prosecute ye post-

The Janesville (Wisconsin) Gazette says of Judge Hudson, who convened his The fight of the Little Big Horn was a | first term of court in Bismarck Tuesday: "To-day Judge S. A. Hudson leaves for Dakota to enter upon his new duties. He wishes of a community are of avail, he will meet with the grandest success in the It is stated that fifty per cent. more performance of his new duties, and will titles him. His family will remain here for the present."

The final presentation of "Fanchon the Cricket" was given to a large and delighted audience at Opera House Monday evening. This piece has been one of the most popular of the Sawtelle reportoire and has proven a financial bonanza to the management, in comparison with other plays. The character of the Cricket was probab ly never better rendered except by Maggie Mitchell, who created the role, and Miss Frances is to be congratulated upon for the purpose of assisting in conducting her success. This evening, "Under the Gaslight" is to be presented, with new scenery painted expressly for the play.

The Tower City Herald says of the gentleman in charge of THE TRIBUNE'S Mandan and extension department: "We regret to learn that Mr. Bishop, our very popular attorney, has received overtures from the Bismarck TRIBUNE, which he doesn't feel warranted in declining. Although a total stranger to us and our town a month ago, to-day he seems like an old settler, and we dislike very much to have him leave. He assumes charge at once of the Mandan department of THE TRIBUNE and our good wishes for his welfare go with him. THE TRIBUNK is to be congratulated,"

E. M. Bennett, Bismarck's miller and a practical farmer as well, returned last evening from a trip over the line of the North Pacific. Mr. Bennett naturally paid particular attention to crop prospects during his absence, and is very enthusias-Hills. Jimmy Keenan goes as clerk and I tic over the present promise for a bountiful harvest for North Dakota, for the comofficers have not been decided on. Capt. ing season. Wheat, oats, barley and po-Andy Johnson will be master of the Butte, I tatoes look well everywhere, and Mr. of course. The venerable John Hay will Bennett adds his testimony to that of many others to the effect that from Jamestown west to Bismarck there is a very noticeable difference as compared with the country between Jamestewn and Fargo. The season seems to have been from two to three weeks carlier in the Missouri river valley and all vegetation has a more advanced and better appear-

This relates to an incident that will, in some of its parts, soon be an every day occurence at Bismarck if all will do their part towards advancing the interests of this city. Wetherby was disgusted. and why should he not be? He pur. The case of J. E. Walker vs. F. S. More chased two months ago a property for et al, was called and the court appointed \$550. Sunday night a gentleman expressed a desire to invest in Bismarck, and Wetherby offered him this at \$800. marck, and will probably engage in busi- The bargain was closed, so far as a bargain could be on Sunday. Before eight cause he could not in honor back out of ling out over an hour returned a verdict his Sunday night sale. He didn't, how. for Plaintiff in the sum of \$710. The ever, and the property was transferred suit was beought to recover \$1.130, reeven over the common turnpine road, es. Monday, Mr. O. W. Bennett, of Le-

# THE LOCAL COLUMNS

To Day Contain This Week's Proceedings of the District Court,

And Brainerd's Opinion of the Ideal Dramatic Company Soon to Exhibit Here,

Also a Large Number of Miscellaneous Paragraphs, With and Without Headings.

### District Court-Tuesday.

The May term of the district court convened at 10 o'clock yesterday with Judge Hudson presiding; W. F. Ball, District Attorney; E. N. Corey, clerk; E. L. Bish op stenographer, and Alex McKenzie,

A peremtory call of the calendar was made and the \$25,000 case for damages against the North Pacific road, for the loss of a leg, was set for trial on Wednesday June 1st. On motion of Geo. P. Flannery, on be-

ceedings of the dommissioners appointed to appraise and condemn land for rightof-way through the Jackman farm, were The mortgage sale was confirmed on motion of plaintiff's attorney in the case

half of the North Pacific road, the pro-

of Hugh Campbell, Jr., vs. C. S. Patterson and Ellen Patterson; also in the case of Nathat Dunkleberg vs. Robert Roberts the state motion was granted.

Judgment by default was ordered for plaintiff in the sum of \$594.39 in the case of J. I. Case & Co. vs. George W. Vennum; also judgment by default was ordered for plaintiff in the sum of \$138.42 in the case of John Hagberg vs. Robert McKee.

On motion of D. O. Preston John Trumble, after taking the required oath, were admitted to practice at the bar of the Territory.

Lawyers Preston, Wetherby and Carland were then appointed a committee to examine T. J. Mitchel and M. J. Edgerly, candidates for admission to the bar, after which Court adjourned until two p. m., and subsequently until five p. m.

At five o'clock p. m. the committee re turned into open court and rendered a favorable decision upon the applications of Messrs, Edgerly and Mitchell for admission to the bar. Mr. E. F. Bishop and Warren Carpenter, new applicants, then passed a very thorough and successful examination and were also admitted to practice. Mr. Carpenter is well known in Mandan, and Mr. Bishop is the able Mangather about him a large circle of such | dan representative of the Tribune, a gentrue friends as his well known worth en- tleman of culture, scholarly attainment and fine legal abilities, which have given him a name and fame in his eastern home.

The court then adjourned until ten a. m. to day, at which hour the jurors will

# District Court—Wednesday.

Court was convened vesterday morning at 10 o'clock at which hour Sheriff Mc-Kenzie returned the grand jury venire, only eleven names appearing. The court thereupon ordered a special venire for five more grand jurors, and the sheriff shortly afterward announced that he had summoned John P. Dunn, Wm. Berkelman, Dan Eisenberg, John Whalen and M. J. Halloran.

E. B. Ware, a petit jurer, was excused for the term, and on motion of Thomas VanEtten it was ordered by the court that a copy of the records and the judge's charge to the jury in the case of the Territory vs Young and Decker, tried at the last term, be furnished defendants' counsel for the purpose of taking an appeal.

J. W. Raymond was then appointed foreman of the grand jury, and the members of the same were sworn and retired in charge of the sheriff, Judge Hudson first having delivered a brief charge consisting of a simple reading of the law.

The case of J. Rogers & Co. vs the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Burleigh was argued and submitted to the Court who withheld his decision. The argument was simply upon the right of appeal from the decision of the Commissioners.

The court then took a recess until 2 p. n. at which hour the case of McLean & Macnider vs Galloway and McGarvey was called, and a motion to dissolve the attachment sustained. A jury was then empanneled and J. A. McLean was sworn for the plaintiff and C. A. Galloway for defendant. Without leaving their seats, the jury under instructions from the Court, rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$1,207.92.

Court then adjourned until 9 a. m. today, the grand jury having made no re-

# District Court -- Thursday.

The regular term of the District Court continued in session yesterday. At the the hour of convening, C. M. Cushman was excused from duty as a petit juror. J. Rodgers referee.

The case of the County of Burleigh vs. W. B. Watson, was next called, and a jury empanelled. Only two witnesses were sworn, J.H. Richards for Plaintiff, and W. o'clock Monday morning Mr. Wetherby B. Watson for Defendant. The case was was offered \$800 for two years rent of the given to the jurymen who retired under same building, and was disgusted be- the charge of officer Griffin, and after betained as commission. for bonding the County indebtedness, but the jury seemed I success in using it.

to consider \$426 sufficient—the difference is between the amount aimed and verdict rendered.

The Court then issued an order for the summoning of twelve additional/jurymen and the Sheriff proceeded to carry the order into effect, much to the diagnat of numerous citizens:

During the lull in proceedings, the Grand Jurymen were heard tramping up the stairs and the foreman announced to the Court that two indictments had been decided upon. Bench warrants were at once placed in the hands of the Sheriff in order to insure the presence of the par, ties in Court to answer to the indictments, after which the jury adjourned for the

The case of Peoples vs. Morgan was then called and upon trial the jury rendered a verdict for Plaintiff in the sum of \$99—the amount limited for goods

### A Poetic Lawyer.

A Bismarck attorney in court Wednesday in ruminating upon the trials and tribulations of Dr. Rogers and his five-cent beer, dashed off the following parodies upon well known verses by Shakespeare, Byronand Scott:

### SHAKESPEARE.

Policense or not, that is the question, Whether it is better for us all to suffer The heat of summer and the fierce mosquitoes.

With no chean lager to assauge our thirst

Because commissioners say it is not "expedient-" To let this vendor of good Jamestown

Sell to us clieap while others sell it dear. The quality of our lager is not changed. It cools the fever of the parched throat

Alike in rich and poor. It is twice blessed. It blesseth him that gives,

And him that takes, And Bismarck's been would be more

like St. Paul's With glasses for five cents.

BYRON.  $\Lambda$  tramp stood on the lofty bluff

That looks down on our muddy waters, And men by hundreds worked below Earning each hour their hard won quarters, And saw them spent for lager beer

But still he thought the price too dear, And said unto his comrade true Z Who were black has and suit of blue

"And if thou sayst I am not peer Of any man who spends down here A quarter for two drinks of beer, I tell thee thou hast lied."

## Rasenwinkle.

We copy verbaim letters sent to Ma C. A. Hesenwinkle, manager of the kleal Dramatic Company, at Pargo last week. The troupe performed at Brainerd on the 17th. The missives will explain them-POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,-OFFICE OF W. W.

HARTLEY, POSTMASTER.—BRAINERD, May 185 Manager Ideal Dramatic Company, Fargo, D. P., Dear sir:—Permit me to express to you what seems to be the prevailing sentiment here since the appearance of your troupe last night. If you could arrange to return to Brainerd for su engagement of a week or more you would, have full houses every night. It is widely regretted that you could not remain while here. See no troupe possessing the uniformly excellent takent displayed by the "I deal" has ever honered our city before. These words are not intended in the light of flatters or to detract from other meritorious shows, but are simply designed to bestow honor where it is due, and, il possible, se cure to our city the reappearance of the truly "Ideal Dramatic Company."

Office of the Brainerd Tribune.—Brainerd

Mr. C. A. Hasenwinkle, Fargo, Dear sir:nclose a request to which I could have procured 500 more signers easily, but I simply procured the sheet full and stopped. These names I +4 cured in about ten minutes. The people are crazy here over the performance given by your company last night, and would pay almost any price within reason to get the "Ideal" back here for a week's performance. Bly's hall, which will hold a fair audience, will not begin to hold your audiences. You could reserve every scat in the hall. Come if possible. I will do anything and everything I can to assist you. This is no idea of my own alone. People have discussed it by the dezens and wift be very much disappointed if you do not come.

With great respect I am your obedient servant. A. E. CHASE.

# A \$3,000 School House Assured.

The meeting at the Methodist Church last ovening, called for the purpose of taking action with regard to the issue of bonds for the erection of a school house was largely attended and an unusual amount of interest was manifested. After the call to order the question was discussed both pro and con, and at length a vote was ordered. It resulted in favor of bonding in the sum of \$3,000 for the purpose indicated. There were thirty-seven in favor of the proposition and only five opposed. The specifications are to be drawn up by the village hoard, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible

Postmaster-General James has ordered service discontinued on steamboat route

Mteamboat Service Discoutinued.

No. 35,009, from Bismarck to Fort Benton. The Benton mails will hereafter be forwarded via the North Pacific and the Berthold, Stephensou and Buford mails. via the overland route as before.

The steam shovel out on the extension is taking out about 100 cars of scorie s day, which makes the best ballast in the world. When the coal underlying the bad lands burnt away, it baked the clay so hard that it rendered it impervious to water, and the shovel breaks it up into pieces of about the right size. Road Master Morgan is much pleased with his

LAND NOTICES.

Notice of Final Proof.

AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 28, 1881. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and se-cure final carry thereof at this office on Monday.

the 7th day of June, 1961, at 10 o'clock a. m. viz Michael O'Shea,

Declaratory Statement No. 226 made April 26, 1879, for the mwk Sec. 20, Tp. 138 Rango 78, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said brack of land, viz: Maurice O'Brien, R. L. Gilmore, P. M. Ecklord and C. A. King, all of Barleigh Co. D. T., and P. O. address Bismarck, B. T. JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May

Notice is hereby given that the following samed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and se cure final entry thereof at this office upon the Met day of May. 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m.. viz: Reter M. Eckford,

D. S., No. 320, flied June 25, 1880, for the north-east quarter of section 20, township 138 north, range 78 west, to prove his continuous residence apou and cult ivation of said tract of land, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wm H. Thurston. Michael O'shea Wm. Gleason and John A. Stoyell, all of Burleigh county. P. O. Address, Blumarck. John A. Rea, Register.

Notice of I inal Proof. AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 26,

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and se-sure final entry thereof at this office on Saturday, the 2d day of July, 1881, at 10 o'clock a.m., viz

Chester A. King. S. H. E. No. 138, made April 1st, 1880, for the N 14 of S. E. 4 N. n. 1/2 of S. W. 4, Sec. 34, Tp 139 n R 18 w, and names the following as his witnesses viz: Frank A. Little, Wm. Nelson, J. P. Manhart, of Clarke Post Office, and John A. McLean Bismarck, D. T. John A. Rea, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

L AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 18

Notice is bereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and serire flual entry thereof at this office on Saturday.

ciwe flual catry thereof at this office on Saturday, the 16th daylof June, 1881, at 2 o'cleck p. m., viz: Monroe D. Downs,
for the N. & of N. E. & S. E. & of N. E. & and N. E. & of S. E. & Sec. 10, Tp. 183, R. 73, D. S. No. 247. dated July 5th, and settled upon June 25th 1879, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Nathaniel G. Skelton, Cyrus Scribner, Jacob A. Fields, and Fatrick Byrne, all of Burleigh County, D. T. Postoffice address Bismarck, D. T., and Charles Hard, who made D. S. No. 165 for the same tract of land, May 31st, 1878, is here by notified to appear at the place and time is here by notified to appear at the place and time above designated and show cause if any he has why said Monroe D. Dowes should not be allowed to make final proof and secure entry of said land.

JOHN A. REA.

LEGAL.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Bur-leigh; District Court, Third Judicial District Charlotte E. McNamara vs. Michael McNamara, Summons. The Territory of Dakota to the above named do-

fendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, and territory aforesaid, within Thirty Days af ter the service of this summons upon you, clusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to suswer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will appl to the Court for the relief demanded in the com

Dated March 7, A. D. 1881.

SWEET & STOYFLE, 47-1 Plaintiff's Attorneys, Bismarck, D. T.

The Clar Council of the City of Bismarck do

Resolved, That it is necessary that a sidewalk be brilt along the north side of Main street infontial the following blocks, to wit: Numbers 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 55 and 30 also on both sixes of 4th and 5th streets, from Main street to Rosser street, that the width of raid sidewalks is, hereby established as follows: The side-walks in front of blocks number 46, 48, 59 and 52, shall be twelve feet in width, all others to be of the uniform width of eight feet. The said sidewalks shall be of two inch pine plank, laid on 2x5 joice and well spiked to the same, said page to be laid not more than four feet apart. Provided, however. That all sidewalks now being in front of any lot or any of the streets berein mentioned shall be subject to inspec bioz by a committee of three, consisting of the City Engineer, Street Commissioner and one City Engineer, Street Commissioner and one Alderman to be appointed by the Mayor and Gozacil, where duly it shall be to examine any sidewalk upon the application of the owner or occapant of the later dots on which the same is fronting, and if in the independ of the same committee the same shall be found to be good, safe, and sufficient, such sulewalk shall not be distorted.

Resolved That this resolution be published to the Basmarck Weekly limit ar for four conse

Bismarck, E. T., May 11, 1881.

BANK.

WALTER MANN, Prest. G.H. PAIRCUILD, Cash'r

# FIRST NATIONAL OF BISMARCK.

PISMARCK, - - DAKOTA. Paid up Capital\$50,000 DIRECTORS:

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Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Interest on Time Beposits.

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# NOTICEL

Our Descriptive Hustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices noted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 207 4:220 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A. LOGAN,

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—First mass, 7:30 a. m.; high mass with sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 2 p. m.; vespers, exhortation and benediction, 7:30 p. m. Main street, west end.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

C. A. Lounsberry, Sec'y.

ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O F .- Regular meetings of

Work has been commenced upon the

Notwithstanding the heavy rains the Col. Brown is refreshing himself with

tion of a \$3,000 residence in Bismarck. Work was commenced Monday on the Government warehouse, at the levee.

Two thousand dollars worth of Glendive town lots were sold in Bismarck yesterday.

C. R. Williams has introduced pretzels

D. O. Preston is busily engaged making the assessment for Burleigh County. Mr.

hadly during the recent rain. Lambert & Lavine have reuted the rooms under THE TRIBUNE office for fur

reports everything looking finely. Two lots in Bismarck that could have been purchased one year ago for \$28 each, were yesterday sold for \$75 each.

purchased a log store for \$150, and immediately rented it for thirty dollars a The Adelphia Varieties are out with

ask: "What was your name before you came here 917

cream in any quantity.

tlers have until lately been looking for Col. Sweet, Tuesday afternoon, took a

Mr. J. H. Marshall purchased at public auction, for \$55, the county building now

and repaired his building on 4th street pecially in mountainous counties. He Mars, Iowa, becoming the purchaser.